ESTABLISHED 1818.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,584—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1899.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th April |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 6287 | W. Wheler | 6th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | O. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 27th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | A. Symons | 10th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 17th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 24th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| * AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,827 | 15th April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | L. Brelich | 4,139 | 1st June 1899. |

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th April 1899. |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 7th May 1899. |
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | C. Androvich | 4,409 | 7th June 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 980 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 22nd April 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1899.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,357 | Fiandin | 4th July 1899 |
| SYDNEY | 4,252 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 29th Aug. 1899. |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,246 | Vaquier | 4th May, 1899 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,152 tons, on the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 13th April, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 14th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 11th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1899. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | O. Canepa | 5,000 | 27th April 1899. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

| 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 22nd April, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 30, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SULTAN | 2,881 | Bohnsack | 12th May. |

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

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FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS,
NOTED ABOVE ALL OTHERS FOR THEIR TOUGHNESS AND RESISTANCE.
ALL KINDS OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY
ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, AND SURVEYORS.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

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WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

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Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

### BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
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THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENT'S

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each 275

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Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
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SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT BYCULLA, CUMBALLA HILL AND POONA.

BREAKFAST DELICACIES.

BACON.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Finest Wiltshire in cut, per lb. | 0 14 |
| C. and B's Streaky, in tins of 1 lb. and upwards, per lb. | 1 6 |
| Palethorpe's in tins of 1 lb., Rs. 1-3; 2 lb. tins | 2 4 |

SAUSAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moir's Army Ration, superior to most Bologna Sausages, per 1½ lb. tin | 1 2 |
| C. and B's Bologna, per 1 lb. tin | 1 7 |
| C. and B's Pologne, per 2 lb. tin | 2 10 |
| C. and B's Cambridge, per 1 lb. tin | 1 2 |
| Palethorpe's do. do. | 1 0 |
| C. and B's Ham, Tongue and Chicken (without Skins) ¼ lb. tin | 0 15 |

SAUSAGES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Matherson's Irish, (Shamrock Brand) per 1 lb tin | 0 14 |
| C. and B's Oxford, per 1½ lb. tin | 1 14 |
| Moir's Oxford, per 1 lb. tin | 0 15 |
| C. and B's Pork, per 1 lb. tin | 0 15 |

FISH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Russian Caviare, per tin | 1 14 |
| Digby Chicks, do. | 0 8 |
| Fresh Haddocks, do. | 0 10 |
| Findon do. do. | 0 11 |
| Fresh Herrings, do. | 0 5 |
| Kippered do. do. | 0 9 |
| Spiced do. do. | 0 10 |
| Red do. do. | 1 3 |
| Real Yarmouth Bloaters, per tin | 0 14 |

### DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE per lb. | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG " | 0 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG " | 0 0 |

Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR OUTWARD APPLICATION,
KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON
is an UNFAILING SPECIFIC and Local Stimulant in
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, COLD ON THE CHEST,
and similar troubles.
Re. 1 per 6oz. Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THOSE COMPLAINTS
which arise from impurity or poverty of the Blood can be efficiently dealt with by means of
SARSAPARILLA.
KEMP'S EXTRACTS are unsurpassed and unequalled, because they are invariably
FRESH, PURE, AND SWEET,
and in the finest condition possible, being prepared from the highest grade of the Jamaica Root.
Enrich the Blood and Expel all Impurities.
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.
THE SAME IODISED.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.

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INDIGESTION—
DYSPEPSIA.
THE FIRST SYMPTOMS should never be neglected. Easily eradicated if promptly treated. They become, if neglected, highly distressing and painful and more and more difficult to reduce.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
is an efficient remedy in all cases, quickly curing mild attacks and affording speedy relief, and eventual cure in more advanced stages.
Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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Secretary.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

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### THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13 April, 1899, at 3:30 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Wednesday, the 15 March, 1899.

"That article 100 (b) of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the proviso therein contained so far as to empower, from a Director or the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company or any member of their firm such amendment to have effect as from 1st October, 1899."

By Order of the Board of Directors.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & CO.
Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

### BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

### D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

II.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c

### J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19 Marine Lines, near the Officers' Mess, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnut square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, 1 single pole tent 18 by 18 ft. with chicks, purdahs and dhurries, 1 Jubulpore pal 14 by 12 ft. with bath room 12 by 7 ft. chicks and dhurries, one Hill tent 12 by 12 ft. with 2 bath rooms, chicks and dhurries, 1 miniature Swiss cottage, 3 rowtees, 2 necessary tents, camp furniture, etc. etc., the property of Dr. T. E. Dyson.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also household furniture of a gentleman consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, cabinets with mirror back, large size chiffoniers with bevelled mirror in centre, Agra jail-made large size carpet, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted open quarters brougham.
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1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler gelding 6-1, 6 years, broken to single and double harness and saddle: will make a good officer's charger.
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On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, oleographs and pictures, beautiful table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, Cambay and English carpets, the property of MUIR MACKENZIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

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1 English-built four-seated open carriage.
1 grey Australian horse, goes well in harness.
1 set of harness in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 7th, 1899.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH UNA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Stone Bunder, Mody Bay, by order of Mr. E. C. O'Brien and on account and at the risk of Mr. E. C. Johnstone

The steam-launch Una of the burthen of 4-68 tons, registered No. 2751, length about 31 1-2 feet, breadth about 7 1-2 feet, and depth about 3½ feet, built in the year 1891, with her boat, &c., as she lies at Stone Buoder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, who will receive private offers for the launch.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glass-ware, Mahogany cushion chairs by Hoad and Co., frames, pictures, table-ornaments, fish-pond or stand, new standard Edison Phonograph complete, old Japanese large cabinets, etc., the property of ROBERT FLECKENSTEIN, Esq.

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Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., a large number of books belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. O. W. G. BROOKE, treating on religion, history, philosophy and other subjects.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice well grown plants, palms, ferns, ornamentals, violets, roses, crotons, canna, stephanotis, anthuriums, aristolochia, tecoma, etc., lawn mower forcing frame, etc., the property of P. R. WILSON, Esq.

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On MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following—the property of E. M. SLATER, Esq.:—

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April, 7th 1899.

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SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the building, Street Nos. 9 and 10, Nowrojee Hill, Komer Gully, opposite the Dongri Bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April, 7th 1899.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th Inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the godown of Caunda Ramjee's Press by order of MR. Bhaidass Nurotumdas and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Magniram Mawsookdass:

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Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES.

OWING TO THE DEMAND
FOR THE
EVENING EDITION
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SPECIAL arrangements have been made to issue it to the Public at 4-30 in the evening.

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FOUR PAGES.

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SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

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## NOTICES.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**

**NOTICE.**

**EXPRESS WEEKLY TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LONAULI.**

ON SATURDAY, the Eighth April, 1899, and subsequent SATURDAYS, until further Notice, Special Express Train will RUN WEEKLY from Victoria Terminus to Lonauli, RETURNING on the MONDAY following (unless otherwise notified), for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only, to the Time Bills quoted below :—

| DOWN TRAIN. On SATURDAYS. | H. M. | UP TRAIN. On MONDAYS. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus | | Lonauli | D 7 15 |
| Bombay | D 15 25 | Khandalla | A 7 24 |
| Neral | A 16 39 | Do. | D 7 27 |
| Do. | D 16 41 | Neral | A 8 29 |
| Khandalla | A 18 16 | Do. | D 8 55 |
| Do. | D 18 19 | Victoria Terminus | |
| Lonauli | A 18 31 | Bombay | A 10 10 |

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Express Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 3rd of April, 1899.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

MENISTS SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 38 | 18 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Skirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
P. D. HARVEY, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13,37,417 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS | 53,37,417 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 per cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. | 1,290 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,170 |
| Bank of Madras | 16,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,130 |
| Comme rcial Bank of India. | { 10,000 / 15,000 | 100 | { 100 / 75 | 1 Dem. } { 8 p.c. | 108 |
| Exchange Banks. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | 48 | all | 2 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | 420 | 420 | 10 pr. ct. | 420½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | 61-10-0 | 257 1-2 |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | 625 | 312½ | 8 pr. ct. | 285 |
| Spinning and Weaving Companies. | | | | Half yearly | |
| Ahmedabad Adv | 700 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 40 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 00 | Nil | 315 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld | 818 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 40 / 1,000 |
| Belsary S. & W Co., Ld. (Secretary) | 871 | 60 | al | 9 per ct. | |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | Rs. 15 | 185xd |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Nil | 467 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 800 | 800 | 800 | dvd Rs.20 | 540 |
| Britannia Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 90 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.80 | 425 |
| Central India | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,009 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.45 | 1,915 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 615 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.80 | 800 |
| Connaught Mills | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct | 125 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 625 xD |
| Coorla Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 445 |
| Currey Cowasjee Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 260 |
| David Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 870 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.25 | 430 |
| Dhun Mills | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs.10 | 250 |
| Empress | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 340 |
| Framjee Petit | 3,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil 10 | 445 |
| Hindustan | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 430 |
| Kinge nghat Mills | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 460 |
| Howard and Hulloughs | 700 | 500 | 500 | 6 | 670 |
| Hope Mills | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 615 xD |
| Hyderabad | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 | 670 |
| Imperial Cotton | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,275 |
| Indian Manfg. | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 00 | 1,000 | 1 00 | dvd 35 | 740 |
| Jacob Greaves | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs. 5 | 625 |
| Jaffer Alli | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 550xd |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 800 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 220 |
| Jewraj Balloo | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs. 7½ | 170 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 650 |
| Khandesh | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 370 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 750 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.30 | 805 |
| Khatao Maonjee | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 810xd |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | dvd Rs. 5 | 200 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Mahomedan Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 925 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.100 | 2,850 |
| Mahalaxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 215 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 70 | 2,270 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 118 | dvd Rs.10 | 25 |
| Masagon | 5,000 | 250 | ... | dvd Rs. 5 | 92½ |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.80 | 1,775 |
| Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs.15 | ... |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 285 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 825 | 4 25 | dvd Nil | 175 |
| Presidency Mills Co., Ld. | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 975 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 735 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs40 | 945 |
| Sarawati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 700 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs80 | 1,825 |
| Soonderdas | 760 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 625 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Maharatta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dv Rs 12½ | 322½ |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.15 | 300 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,800 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 225 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs.20 | 657½ |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 5 0 | dvd Rs.15 | 365 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 0 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.20 | 350 |
| Vaishnaker Lukhmidhankor Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvd Rs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2425 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.50 | 460 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvd Rs. | 5 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 000 | 1,000 | 815 | ... |
| Press Companies. | | | | Yearly | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,195 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 825 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 125 |
| Bhownagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 102 1-2 |
| Bruis Cowasjee Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 180 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvRs12½ | 210 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,300 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 31 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 800 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs60 | 450xd |
| Harvey and Sahapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvdRs30 | 370 |
| Hingoli Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs15 | 155 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 495 |
| Mahtvs Press Co., Ld. | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr c | 215 |
| Mahimapura Cotton Gand Pr. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 200 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 70 |
| Mofussil Co. | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs36 | 390 |
| Munmar M | 100 | 250 | all | 25 | 215 |
| New Benar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs50 | 590 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 132½ |
| Prince of Wales | 150 | 500 | 0 | 20 | 350 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 7 | 33 | 340x1 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 635 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,000xd |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 400xd |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 300 | 250 | 350 | Nil, | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 21 |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | ... | Rs75 | 1090 |
| Railway Companies. | | | | | |
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | 4100 | .. | ... | ... |
| B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 412 Shares | ... | 4110 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | ... | 500 | 500 | 4 pr. ct. | 590 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co. | ... | 500 | 450 | 4 pr. ct. | 420 |

ALL friends of Mr. R. C. Carton will rejoice to know that New York has followed the lead of London in enthusiasm for his clever play "Lord and Lady Algy, thus making the odds two to one against Australia, where business was very bad. Listen to the fine, full-blooded Amurricanese in which the "Matinee Girl" of the "New York Dramatic Mirror" speaks of the play, but don't blame me if you want a lexicon here and there : "Lord Algy had two beautiful purps at the show. We call him Lord Algy now, since he has given his great imitation of a gentleman drunk—or a drunk gentleman. He is the Apostle of the Idealised Jag, and I know a few clubs in this town where they ought to get him to give lessons in How to be a Perfect Gentleman, Though Full. What a happy place home would be is that were the real way they did it!" "How to be a Perfect Gentleman," etc., strikes one as being, for an alternative title, as good in its way as Stephen Gwynne's suggestion of the Loves of the Whales as a sub-title for Mr. Julien's brilliant Idylls of the Sea.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 8-57m., 9-16s. Low water, 2-50m., 2-50s.
Wilson Philological lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday, and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March last was 3,978, the daily average 128, and new admissions 666—Parsees 346, Hindus 1,931, Mahomedans 780, and Christians 621. Sixteen children were vaccinated during the month.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of March last the total number of patients treated in the dispensary was 2,945, among whom the number of new admissions was 841, being classified as stated below :—Hindus 535, Mussulmans 110, Parsees 48, Christians 79, and other classes 48. The average daily attendance was 95.

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER OF SIR THARIA TOPAN.—We have to record the death of Bai Hoossein Banoo, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Tharia Topan, Kt., and Lady Janbai. The deceased was only seventeen years of age. A fortnight ago, she was taken ill, and typhoid fever set in. Drs. Child and Bhalchandra were in attendance on the fair patient, but despite the best medical skill available and tender nursing, she expired, in the family house, Parel Road. The deceased was the youngest and the pet child of the family, and being well educated was much loved and respected. Great sympathy is felt for Lady Janbai for the loss she has sustained.

PICK-POCKETS AT THE PEDDAR MARKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondoo Sucraram and Sadashive Mahadeo, both Hindus of noted character, were charged at the instance of Inspector Barnett, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing seven pies from the pocket of one Pedro Denis, a Goanese cook. The complainant resides at Mazagon. On the morning of the 2nd instant, complainant was making some purchases at the Peddar Market, Mazagon, when he felt a jerk at his coat pocket. He turned round, and noticed the accused, Dhondoo, who was standing behind, handing some money to his companion, Sadashive. A townsman who had noticed the accused, Dhondoo, in the act of removing the money, immediately took hold of him, and made him over to the police. His companion, Sadashive, made an attempt to abscond, but was secured and given in custody. Both the accused had been in jail several times for similar offences. They were on this occasion sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of six months each.

OFFENDED DIGNITY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Kalu Kasum, a Mahomedan, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the Prince's Dock. Shirajudin Bahudin, a serang of the Prince's Dock, stated that, on Wednesday, evening, at 7 o'clock, while he was closing the slush-gate of the Prince's Dock, he heard the shout of a man having fallen into the dock. A sepoy came to him and threw a buoy. Witness went with him and saw the accused sinking in the dock. He was not swimming, for he went down twice. A buoy was thrown to him, but as he would not take hold of him, the witness caught hold of a rope, and jumped into the dock. Witness pulled the man's arm through the buoy, and had him drawn up by means of a rope. On being asked on for his act, the accused made some incoherent statements about his wife. He was heard to say that he had been to his jamat that day, but as H. H. Aga Sultan Shah refused to shake hands with him, he felt angry and thought that life was not worth living. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination as to the state of his mind.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Baker Abdul Rahiman, a Julai, was prosecuted by Inspector Wilkins on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Ismail Kareem, also a Julai. Both the complainant and the accused were acquainted with each other, and resided at Ripon Road. On Monday last, complainant was standing at a shop purchasing some ghee, when accused came from behind and gave him a blow with his clenched fist. Complainant turned round, when accused delivered him a blow on the nose, fracturing the nasal bone. Complainant bled profusely from the nose, and was thrown down on the road. While complainant was lying down on the ground, the accused continued to strike him with his fist, until some townsmen came upon the scene and rescued him. He was then quiet violence. The motive for the assault is assigned to the fact that complainant gave evidence against accused in a certain case of theft in January last. The complainant was removed to the hospital, where his injury was attended to, and he was detained. The accused, who had absconded, was arrested on the following day. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that he was also struck by complainant in return. The Magistrate sentenced accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A SERANG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, investigated the case in which Commander G. S. Hewett, R. M., Assistant Port Officer, charged Jainuddin Sheikh Ismail, a light serang in the service of the Port Trust, with receiving illegal gratification. Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared to prosecute ; while the accused was defended by Messrs. Wardin and Velinkar, pleaders. Commander Hewett stated in his information that as light serang it was the duty of the accused to inspect the lights carried by native craft which came to Bombay with a view to certificates being granted to them before they could obtain a port clearance. Such certificates held good for a period of twelve months, and after the expiration of such period had to be renewed. It was also the business of the accused to inspect the lamps on each of the craft so as to see that the number of the craft was correctly stamped on each lamp. The accused had the certificates which had to be granted to such native craft filled in, and when the certificates had been filled in they were submitted by Jainuddin to the informant for signature, so that they might be afterwards issued to the tindals or nakhodas of the craft. When such certificates were submitted to him he took it for granted that the lamps, fees, signals, etc., mentioned in the certificate were in proper order. The accused was in receipt of Rs. 70 a month as salary, and also received a boat hire allowance of Rs. 30 per month. The certificates were granted free to the owners or masters of the native craft and no charges whatever were leviable in respect of them, The informant had recently come to know from information furnished to him by merchants and by the Customs' agent that the accused had for some time been in the habit of levying, receiving, and appropriating to his own use a fee of eight annas in respect of each certificate before it was filled up and submitted by the accused to him for signature. He was informed that the accused had in this way collected and appropriated very considerable sums of moneys as fees, and that they were paid to him under the belief and on the ground that such fees were legally due. He, therefore, charged the accused of accepting a gratification other than legal remuneration within the meaning of section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. Some evidence having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## BOMBAY RACES.

EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY.

ENTRIES CLOSED THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL.

The April Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Brilliant 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a g Fresh 13 2
Mr Abdool Wahab Cushram's b a p Kalder 13 2, 5 years
Mr Lyndon's b a p Aristocrat 13 1 3-4
Mr Abdul Aziz Dahaish's b a p Shalboob 13 2
Mr Jackson's g a p Jupiter 13 1 3-4
Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 13 1
Mr Mahomed Awad's b a p Rand 13 2
Mr Syed Rashid's g a g Vaher Mahomed 13 2 3-4

The Wind Up Stakes—Distance half mile.

Mr Benn's g a p Twilight 13 1 7-8
Mr Hamood Abco Shaba's b a p Mutlag 13 1

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th April.

1. The "Colonel Sir Lyttleton Bayley's Drill Challenge Cup" Competition for Cadets will take place on the parade Ground in front of the Gymkhana, at 5 p.m., on Saturday the 8th instant.

2. The Annual Regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (red and white). For N.-C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with hamlets (khaki).

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE POONA MURDER CASE, SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* WASUDEO HARI CHAPEKAR AND TWO OTHERS.

THE following is the full text of the judgments in this case, of which we published a summary in Wednesday's paper. This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 8th ult., convicted the three accused—Wasudeo Hari Chapekar, Mahadeo Venayak Ranade and Balkrishna Hari Chapekar—of the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst at Poona on the 22nd June, 1897 and sentenced them to be hanged. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering his judgment, said :—The case against the accused Nos. 1 and 3, Wasudev Hari Chapekar and Mahadev Vinayek Ranade, is clear and needs no comment. They made full and unequivocal confessions and pleaded guilty in the Court of Session. We confirm the sentence of death passed upon each of them for the double murder. The case of the accused No. 3, Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, requires careful examination. In his charge to the jury the Sessions Judge says "the case for the prosecution is that each and all of the accused had conspired to take the life of Mr. Rand for some weeks before the outrage was committed ; that they were all actively aiding and abetting on the night of the murders, and that they were all present ; that, therefore, under the provisions of Section 302 and 114 of the Penal Code they are all by law to be deemed to have committed the murders." What, therefore, the prosecution has to prove is the presence of this accused at the murders and what I have to see is whether this is proved. The only evidence in the case is the statements of the three accused persons themselves. Outside of these statements there is not a scrap of evidence to connect this accused with the murders. This accused in his statement to the Chief Presidency Magistrate frankly admitted his knowledge of, and complicity in, the conspiracy to murder Rand, but he says that he was not present at the murder, that he waited at the culvert on the road till 8-30 p.m., and then went home. This of course may be untrue and many other parts of his statement undoubtedly are untrue, but there is no evidence in the case to show that it is. There is no evidence to say how or how many persons committed the murders. The accused No. 1 says that he gave the signal when Ayerst drove up, that the murders were committed by Damodar Chapekar and Mahadev Vinayek Ranade and the accused No. 2 (Mahadev Vinayak Ranade) says the same. Both are agreed that Balkrishna Hari Chapekar was not present but had gone home before.

THE CONFESSIONS.

These statements may be false made only in order to exculpate Balkrishna, but here again there is no evidence to show that they are, and therefore it seems to me to be impossible to reject them and to substitute for them a theory for which there is no warrant whatsoever. The statement that Londe says Wasudev made to him on the 29th January is no evidence against Balkrishna and ought not to have been recorded or used against him. There remains only his own statement made after he had heard the confessions of the accused Nos. 1 and 2 read out in Court that killed both Rand and Ayerst. This is so palpably false that no reliance whatever can be placed upon it. So far then as the accused No. 3 is concerned I, consider that the prosecution has failed to prove his presence at the murders and therefore he must be acquitted on the 1st head of the charge. He must also be acquitted on the 3rd and 4th heads of the charge which relate to the murder of Ayerst ; for that murder was not premeditated and formed no part of the plot or conspiracy to which the accused No. 3 was privy, but was due to a pure accident, namely, the fact that his carriage followed so closely on that of Rand that the murderers in order to kill the latter and make their escape had to kill the former also. It was not premeditated or pre-designed. I find the accused, therefore, guilty on the 2nd head of the charge, namely, abetting the murder of Rand, and as the murder was committed in consequence of the abetment he is liable to be punished with the punishment provided for the offences of murder. We therefore confirm the sentence of death passed on him.

THE MAGISTRATE'S CONDUCT.

I have carefully set out the facts of the case as they appear to me to be proved in order that Government may be in a position to determine whether they should not exercise their prerogative of mercy in his case, on the ground that he did not actually commit the murder while his knowledge of and acquiescence about the conspiracy may be attributed to the influence exercised over him by his elder brother Damodhar. In conclusion I wish to draw attention to the improper conduct of the investigating Magistrate in refusing to allow the pleaders, engaged by his wife to depend this accused to have an interview with him or to appear and watch the case. It was the duty of the Magistrate to have afforded the accused and his friends every opportunity of making his defence and he should not personally have interposed in any way between them.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision, said :—In this case, the Sessions Judge of Poona, concurring with the jury convicted the three accused of two charges under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to be hanged. The two first accused had pleaded guilty to both the charges of murder in the Court of Session before the inquiry commenced. At its conclusion accused No. 1, in his final examination by the Court, denied that he had conspired to murder Mr. Rand, and accused No. 2 denied having entered into a conspiracy to murder Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst. In their petitions of appeal to this Court both these accused urged that they were not conscious of what they said in the Court of Session and in the Magistrate's Court. It is on record, however, that they pleaded guilty in the Court of Session, and in the Magistrate's Court they made long and full statements in which accused No. 1 admitted that he took an active and prominent part in the murder of Mr. Rand by his brother Damoder and of Mr. Ayerst by accused No. 2. Accused No. 2 made a similar admission before the Magistrate of his part in the conspiracy, and in the murder by him of Mr. Ayerst. These admissions made on the 10th February last were confirmed on 27th February, 1899. Though accused No. 2 took on himself the direct responsibility of having shot Mr. Ayerst, there is no doubt on the evidence that his real part was, like that of accused No. 1, of actively helping the murderers by their presence and assistance. Witness No. 37, Londe's evidence, though it professes to repeat what the 1st accused told him, brings out clearly the fact that the three accused and Damoder went out on the Jubilee night to kill Mr. Rand, and that, though the murders were not actually committed by accused Nos. 1 and 2, they were actively helping those who committed the murders.

A CIRCUMSTANCE OF CHANCE.

Mr. Ayerst's murder formed no part of the conspirator's common design, but was the result of a mishap by which his carriage was driven immediately behind Mr. Rand's. It is further borne out by the statement made by accused No. 3 made on 27th February, 1899, though he had at first pleaded not guilty to the charge, and, in his lengthy statement made before Mr. Slater, had thrown the actual responsibility for the murders on two fictitious persons ( Nana and Sakaharam ). Accused No. 3 stated on the 27th February that he was responsible for the two murders, and that Damoder alone was present with him. According to accused No. 3, accused Nos. 1 and 2 needlessly took the responsibility of these murders on themselves when they were only responsible for the murder of the Dravids. The evidence of the coachman Bhau, of Mr. Stenson, of the two convent school girls, of Govind Londe, of the postman, and the gardener of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Brewin shows clearly enough that though as admitted by them both accused Nos. 1 and 2 might have been active assistants and abettors in the conspiracy, and present at the place and time, the principals in the conspiracy were Damodar and accused No. 3. The responsibility of accused No. 1 and 2 is not thereby any way reduced, and in the eye of the law they were properly charged and convicted of murder. I have deemed it necessary to state these reasons for confirming the sentence passed on these two accused as they were not represented by counsel in this court. It is a peculiar feature of this case that the first two accused sought to assume greater responsibility on themselves in order to save accused No. 3, and accused No. 3 showed a similar anxiety to save accused Nos. 1 and 3. As these two accused had pleaded guilty, and nothing was said in support of their appeal before us it was not strictly necessary but for this circumstance to consider the evidence in detail. The case of the third accused stands on a different footing. He did not plead guilty in Sessions Court as the other two accused did. In his first statement made before Mr. Slater, while he admitted that he was an active member of the conspiracy formed to murder Mr. Rand, he stated that the design originated with another person, and was actually executed by two other persons, and that he and Damodar left the Ganesh Khind Road just before the murders occurred. He made no mention whatsoever of the other two accused. It was only when these two accused admitted their presence, and one of them took the burden of the crime on himself that accused No. 3 on the 27th February admitted in a somewhat excited and confused statement that he killed both Mr. Rand and Ayerst, and that Damoder alone was present with him at the time. In his final statement before the Sessions Judge, he denied the truth of what he had stated before Mr. Slater, as also before the City Magistrate, and denied his presence at the time and place of murder. It is these denials that distinguish the case of accused No. 3 from that of the two co-accused.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

Mr. Bodas, who appeared on behalf of this accused, argued at great length upon certain irregularities of the Magisterial proceedings, which according to him, prejudiced the defence. In so far as they were confined to the proceedings before committal,—namely the alleged detention in police custody, the refusal to allow facilities to engage a pleader, the statement taken down before the Chief Presidency Magist

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ..... 17
Examination and Certificate ..... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ..... 5

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.

THERE were 10 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta yesterday in London, Rs. 30,000 to Bombay and 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., full acceptance being given to the tenders thereat. Rs. 29,40,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 9,80,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d., 10 per cent of the tenders at which were accepted. An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made to Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. It was announced that Rs. 60,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 13-16d.

Consols remained at 110 7-8, French Rentes at 102, Indian Sterling Loan at 116, Paris Exchange on London at 25·21 fcs., 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £ 67 3-16. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 1-2d per oz.; also in New York, at 59 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. Some £ 100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation yesterday was 27s. April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for Red Karachi, 26 1-4s. April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 35s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 33 1-4s. per 416lbs, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the canal, tone of the market flat. Browa Rapeseed at 31 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone; Linseed at 35 3-4s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, in a flat market.

Spot prices continued without change in the Liverpool cotton market. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 11,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.—Uplands remained at 6 3-16 cents, per lb., July Futures at 5·90, and October at 5·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts | 14,000 | 15,000 | 7,000 |
| Four days' do. ..... | 64,000 | 84,000 | 33,000 |
| Since 1st September ... | 7,593,000 | 7,970,000 | 6,280,000 |

Locally, the cotton market has been steady in tone, with a small enquiry. Exporters bought 300 bales, Kookana at Rs. 139, 100 Bengal at Rs. 120, 200 Bownugger at Rs. 141 to Rs. 143; and the Mills, 200 Junagerh at Rs. 131, 100 Sawginned at Rs. 136, 100 Kookana at Rs. 139, 200 Bhownugger at Rs. 143 1-2, 100 Khanganm at Rs. 121.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,683 | bales. |
| Wheat | 15,319 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 14,904 | " |
| Rapeseed | 12,787 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 5,817 | " |
| Groundnuts | 579 | " |
| Castorseed | 5,059 | " |
| Rice | 4,936 | " |

FREIGHTS have continued quiet and steady. For ready lines 14s. 6d. to 15s. per ton is asked; for May, 14s. to 14s. 6d.; and for June, 14s. 6d. to 15s.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone, with a poor enquiry for Bank Paper; Mercantile Bills were scarce. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 3 31-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 5-32d. | " |
| Francs | 1·70 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates often opening at 101 3-16 and 101 1-4 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents., advanced in a steady market to 101 5-16 and 101 3-8 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—China mills are Rs. 10 lower, David Rs. 5; Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Rs. 50 in the first issue and Rs. 10 in the second; Bombay flour mill, Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have fallen Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,290 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ..... 97 3-16
Bar Silver ..... 27 1-2

The sum of about £1,00,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, APRIL 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

French mail steamer Caledonien from China.
Mail steamer Polynesien from Australia, arrived.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th March, 1899.

| | Coaching Traffic. Receipts. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total ... | 1,33,674 | 7 19,159 | 5,347 | 8,64,180 |
| Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles. | ... | ... | ... | 25,735 |
| Decrease ..... | | | | Rs. 25,735 |

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th March, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic (receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 3,000 | 20,400 | 50 | 23,450 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 21 | 145 | ... | 166 |
| For previous 10 weeks of half year | 32,216 | 2,15,892 | 969 | 2,49,077 |
| Total for 11 weeks ... | 35,216 | 2,36,292 | 1,019 | 2,72,527 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 2,900 | 20,815 | 32 | 23,747 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 21 | 148 | ... | 169 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 26,328 | 2,47,659 | 1,067 | 2,75,054 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 297
Do. to date ..... " 2,527

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 25th March, 1899.

| Description. | 1899. | 1898. | Inc. for the period. | Dec. for the period. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Miles Open ... | 1,056 | 947 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Passengers, | 51,559 | 47,703 | 3,851 | ... | 54,503 | ... |
| Parcels, &c. | 93,733 | 75,430 | 23,365 | ... | 1,40,056 | ... |
| Other earnings ..... | 10,367 | 9,520 | 847 | ... | 1,823 | ... |
| Total for week | 1,60,721 | 1,32,658 | 28,013 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate ... | 18,81,126 | 16,86,802 | ... | ... | 1,96,381 | ... |

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th April, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... | inches 29·733 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | degrees 82·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | " 77·3 |
| Dew Point ..... | " 75·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 76·8 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... | degrees 89·0 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ..... | " 77·5 |
| General Directions of wind* ..... | W, S, SE, W, WNW, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... | miles 199 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOCH—April 1, at Kannyhatti Tea Estate, the wife of Frank G. Loch, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—March 28, at Mussoorie, Jacque Jerome Archer, aged 42 years and 8 months.

KIDD—March 30, at Jubbulpore, Wilhelmina Josephine, the dearly loved wife of James A. Kidd, aged 25 years and 2 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1899.

IN nothing has the conservatism of the Indian ryot been more conspicuous than in the cultivation of cotton. Improvements in the staple in other parts of the world—its experimental treatment in his own, to prove that foreign cotton can be made to yield better results and a superior fibre to the indigenous, have both failed to convince him and to induce him to alter his methods. He refuses to abandon his time-honoured practices, and to change his deteriorated seed for something better. He adheres to what his ancestors did and what they lived by, with a tenacity that makes our despair of ever effecting reform even with the most valuable results that appeal to the self-interest of those engaged in this large industry, for it is large, being represented by an acreage that in a favourable season reaches 1,500,000 acres, of which from 200,000 to 250,000 pertain to Coimbatore. The experience of Egypt, Algeria, and America is too remote to be appealed to in dealing with the Indian cotton-grower, whose imagination is not lively enough to be worked up to accept what has been achieved in those countries with extensive cultivation. The experience of Sydapet ten years ago might appear less so; but it has fallen flat, and for the matter of that, might never have been undertaken. There was one circumstance against these Sydapet experiments, and that was that they were carried out under conditions dissimilar from those prevailing in the cotton districts. In the latter, for instance, cotton is grown in artificial soil with a large or small percentage of clay and organic matter; at Sydapet the soil was exceedingly poor and only raised to a state of productiveness by the application of manure, which is not always within the means of the ryot and certainly not to the same extent. In such artificial soil, Western Hinginghaut, Yea Valley and New Orleans, cotton seeds were sown and reaped with varying results. The learned Government expert, dilating upon the results, pointed out that the foreign cottons were different from the indigenous, which was liable to run to stem and leaf under the influence of manure, while the returns were always larger when manure was liberally used. The experiments after a few years came to an end with the agricultural policy of model farms of Government; and the ryot, if he did give any attention to the subject, was disposed to congratulate himself that he was wise in not abandoning his own processes, and his hereditary training for the new fangled ideas which collapsed so abruptly.

In Coimbatore, six different soils of cotton have been tried: (1) The "indigenous annual," which is the most largely cultivated of all. It is sown in the deep black lands, but lighter soils are not despised, though their outturn is not so good. The land is manured by sheep being folded upon it, till the month of April, and after the first fall of rain in that month the plough is run over it seven or eight times, till August or September, when the seed is sown broadcast. To prevent it adhering together it is steeped in cowdung and water or even in red earth and water, and after the sowing another ploughing is given, which serves the purpose of harrowing. In a week the plants make their appearance, and after a month's growth a light ploughing is given without iron on the coulter, which clears the ground of weeds and thins out the plants. The next weeding is by hand in the second month, and after that the young cotton is allowed to come to maturity. This indigenous cotton is not grown by itself, but with Bengal gram or castor-oil seed, still the mixture is in no way inconvenient, as the gram is reaped off in January, while the cotton is begun to be picked in February and continued in March and April. April showers entail an additional weeding, repaid by a second gathering, which, however, is not over half the first. Besides lint, the cotton plant yields a wood that is used for making tatties, and the seed is an important article of food for the ryot's cattle, especially for milking cows, whose milk is said to increase in quantity and enrich in quality. (2) The indigenous triennial is also grown here, but is confined to red loams mixed with sand and gravel. Stiff rich soils are said to be unsuitable for this variety, because they retain too much moisture. The method of sowing, pruning, and gathering the harvest is similar to the above in the first year, but in the second and third the ploughing is performed in January instead of April. When the plant begins to droop, it is extirpated and a short fallow is allowed to recuperate it. It is said that the cotton from this plant is never exported but used up by the local weavers. (3) The *Bourbon* cotton seed was tried in this district as far back as 1819. It grows well on red loams. In black it produces poor results. (4) *American* cotton was tried under similar conditions and with about the same results as in Bombay. The remaining two varieties of cotton grown in Coimbatore are rather garden than field products. One yields a black seed and demands irrigation, but is very limited in its range, while the other attains a height of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be grown purely for the purpose of manufacturing thread that is worn by Brahmins as a distinguishing mark of caste, and for the wicks for lamps burnt in pagodas. It is a common custom in Coimbatore to pay the harvesters of cotton in kind, the imperfect pods being reserved for this purpose.

In Tinnevelly, which is a large producer of cotton for the Chinese market, the plant is grown in alternate years, only on the same land, a practice which doubtless accounts for the superior quality of the staple; while in Salem, also a large cotton growing district, the indigenous cotton is a perennial. Cotton grown in the southern district on black and red soils is for the most part pressed into bales and shipped to Europe. There are several presses at Tuticorin and Coimbatore, while in the latter town there is a spinning mill that turns out a superior twist, which finds a ready sale among the weavers and accounts for the excellent cotton fabrics latterly turned out by the Coimbatore weavers.

THE latter-day Peter the Hermit, Mr. W. T. Stead, who is preaching a Crusade of Peace, refers to "the Berlin Congress which gave rise to the Treaty of San Stefano" as an encouraging example for the Peace Conference. We live and learn. Until now we supposed that the Treaty of San Stefano, in which Russia prescribed to the Ottoman Empire the conditions of peace after the fall of Plevna and the march of Gourkho and Sobleleff over the Balkhans in the winter snow, gave rise to the Congress of Berlin. The world had hitherto been in the habit of believing that the "honest broker," Prince von Bismarck, with the countenance and assistance of the Earl of Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, tore up the Treaty of San Stefano and gave back part of the "Big Bulgaria" to Turkey, making things even by giving the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, and to England, Cyprus and the Protectorate of Asiatic Turkey as a reward for sending her fleet to the Bosphorus when the war was over, and an Indian contingent to Malta to uphold the integrity of the Turkish Empire. The Broker in question offered Tunis in strict confidence to Italy and to France in the hope, subsequently realised, that whichever accepted it would have the other for a mortal enemy. When one is a diplomatist one must sometimes diplomatise. That was generally supposed to be the work of the Berlin Congress. Now we have to dismiss that from our minds, and accept instead the statement that the Congress created the Treaty of San Stefano, the provisions of which gave Russia the compensation for which she deemed herself entitled for an expenditure of one hundred millions sterling and a hundred thousand men to avenge the Bulgarian atrocities and liberate the Christian subjects of the Porte—or a good many of them from the yoke of the unspeakable Turk. Where then was the sense of Lord Salisbury's remark that in 1878 he and his illustrious colleague put their money on the wrong horse when they backed the Osmanli? According to Mr. Stead, what they did was to collaborate in the drafting of the San Stefano Treaty that gave the Russian all his heart yearned for.

THE death of Mr. T. E. Ellis, M. P. for Merionethshire, has cut short the career of one of the most rising politicians of the Liberal party. He entered Parliament at the early age of twenty-six, and at once showed his aptitude for parliamentary work. He was a thorough Welshman, and from his earliest efforts at Eisteddfod down to his last years of political life he never ceased to foster in his countrymen zeal for his country's advancement. By this is meant the disestablishment of the Welsh Church, the reform of the land law, religious teaching in schools, and other questions, which form the programme of the Young Wales Party. Mr. Ellis was the leader of this band of brilliant Welshmen, who in the eighties travelled to almost every centre throughout the Principality preaching these doctrines. A tremendous wave of political enthusiasm was thus started, and long before the advent of the Liberal party to power in 1892, when Wales returned Radicals for every one of her constituencies except two, party politics dominated the local life of every village, and the names of Dissenter and Liberal and Churchman and Tory became synonymous terms. At the conferences of the North and South Wales Liberal Federations Mr. Ellis was always one of the leading speakers, and no man did more to promote his influence amongst the people than the celebrated late Mr. Thomas Gee, of Denbigh. He was a splendid platform speaker, and when addressing his countrymen in their own tongue his eloquence has often impelled his hearers to rise in a body and cheer. In Parliament he was ever a thorn in the Ministerial side, and when the Hon. Mr. Marjoribanks succeeded to the peerage he was appointed the Chief Liberal Whip. At the time Welshmen were elated, but when the last Liberal Government delayed the introduction of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and "Young Wales" revolted, by virtue of his office, Mr. Ellis was obliged to hold aloof. While not diverting any of his hold on the people, this was the cause of more than one expression of regret, for Tom Ellis, as he was familiarly called, was meant to be a fighter. The Government of the day recognised this when they tied his tongue with the chains of office. He was a very hard worker, and during the close of his duties when in office he had a particularly arduous task to perform. Mr. Ellis was the son of a tenant farmer in Merionethshire, was forty years of age, and had recently married.

ANOTHER welcome drop in the mortuary table is recorded this week. The total deaths numbered 2,010 as compared with 2,290 last week. The fatal plague cases are given at 892 against 1,074. Fifteen hundred would doubtless be more nearly correct, but even taking that as the actual number of fatal cases, it is evident the epidemic is now on the wane again, and we may hope to see a steady decline week by week while the hot weather is with us. The summary of district officers' reports are no longer published, and it is impossible to tell to what extent this improvement is due to their efforts. Surgeon-Colonel Weir's instructive comparative statements have also disappeared from the "Government Gazette," and it is no longer possible to gauge the actual state of the public health. If space were the object, or economy there were numerous other tables and returns which could more easily have been dispensed with and with less disadvantage. The table which is given, however, shows that measles still ranks high among fatal diseases at the present time, accounting for 111 deaths. Phthisis is debited with 153 as compared with a mean of 89; and affections of the respiratory organs with 204, instead of 126 as in ordinary years; fatal plague cases being, as is well-known, hidden away under these as under other heads. A marked improvement is shown at Byculla, as elsewhere, the fatal cases having fallen from 108 to 77 within the week. Mazagon and Girgaum strive hard for second place, having had over sixty each and Parel and Kumbharwada have each above fifty. Upper Colaba, Khara Talao, Walkeshwar, and Second Nagpada had single figures, but the Southern division of the Fort was again the only section free. The plague returns for the week ending 2nd instant throughout the whole country show 2,308 deaths in Bombay Presidency and Sind, Bombay city reporting 974, Karachi city 235, Thana 258, and Baroda 113. Madras Presidency reports 58 deaths, of which North Arcot had 31 and Salem 14. Mysore State reports 109 deaths, of which 46 were in the Kolar gold fields and 59 in Mysore city, the whole of Bangalore City, cantonments and district, having only one case, and that a doubtful one. Hyderabad State reports 8 deaths, all in Lingsugor. The Punjab returns give one death in Jullundur district. Bengal reports 267 deaths, of which Calcutta had 219, many only suspected ones, and the districts of Howrah 8, Hooghly 3, Darbhanga ten, Shahabad one imported, Tipperah 5, Pargunahs 18, and Suran 3. Rajputana returns one suspected case only, while the Central Provinces and Central India return clean sheets. The total plague deaths in India in the week are estimated at 2,752. The Bombay mofussil returns this week contain nothing of unusual interest. Steady, systematic work appears to have been going on, and that added to atmospheric influences is quickly bringing down the death-roll.

THE Viceroy left Lahore for Simla on Wednesday evening.

THE Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant has been granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, for six months, from 22nd April.

MR. R. THORN has been appointed Collector of Salt Revenue at Kasara Range.

LIEUT. W. DAVIDSON, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, is promoted to Captain, vice Tebbs.

MR. C. R. MACNAMARA has been appointed Collector of salt revenue at Thana Range.

CAPTAIN F. TEBBS, B. B. & C. I. Volunteers, is promoted to Major, vice Harvey resigned.

CAPTAIN W. B. REYNOLDS, B. B. & C. I. Volunteers, is promoted to Major, vice Goodwin.

IT is expected that the railway from Mandalay to Maymyo will be opened for traffic on April 30.

CAPTAIN H. MCA. JOHNSTON, I. S. C., has been appointed to Plague duty in the Belgaum district.

THE services of Lieut C. A. Vivian, I. S. C. are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

MR. G. V. MAREIN, Consulting Engineer for Railways in Burma, is appointed Consulting Engineer at Calcutta.

MAJOR FRANK GOODWIN, B. B. & C. I. Volunteers has been promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, vice Gutersloh transferred to the supernumerary list.

MR. G. W. HATCH, I. C. S., has been appointed Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr. A. K. Bonus, I. C. S.

THE friction between the Engineers of the P. and O. Co. and their employers is understood to have been settled yesterday, the new men returning home next Saturday.

THE Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin H. H. Collen, K. C. I. E., C. B., Military Member of Council of the Governor-General in India, arrives here this morning, from Calcutta.

THE Bandelkhand District will fall vacant next month as Brigadier-General E. A. Money, C. B., now officiating in command will vacate the appointment early in May.

MR. S.M. ROBINSON, Junior Government Advocate, Punjab, has been offered, and accepted, the appointment of Government Advocate, in the place of the late Mr. J. A. Sinclair.

DURING the absence of Lieut. Col. J. W. Clarkson I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. A. W. F. Street, D. S. O. I.M.S., has been appointed Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

COLONEL W. S. C. HAILES, who was posted to Allahabad as Assistant Adjutant-General, has been ordered to remain for the present at Multan, where he is officiating as Colonel on the Staff.

HIS Honour the Recorder of Rangoon was occupied on Wednesday with an important case committed for trial from the Lower Courts against two Hpoonghis and an old Burman for waging war against the Queen.

MR. KYNOCH, Chief Collector of Customs in Burma, has resigned the other post he now holds of Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust. The allowance attached to the post is Rs. 300 a month, and an official residence.

A REWARD of Rs. 200 was offered for the recovery of the body of Colonel Shirres, and it was found floating in the river by a Lapcha woman on Wednesday morning, and is being brought up for inquest and burial with military honours. The body was found ten miles from where the accident occurred.

LAST year H. K. Foster met his own brother W. L Foster in the final for the Amateur Racquet Championship, the latter having met and beaten R. A. Miles, who this year has come through to the final game. H K. Foster evidently remains what he has been for years reputed, "facile princeps" in the Amateur Court.

SEVERAL projects for the construction of feeder roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway were duly considered and sanctioned by Government, and funds had been allotted to the different District Boards to enable them to carry out the works, but before they could be commenced emergencies arose which compelled the grants to be withdrawn.

H. E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. H. M Thompson, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and been pleased to nominate Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., to be an Additional Member.

FROM inquiries made into the case of suspected plague in Amritsar city, it has been ascertained that the man was a fakir, and had but recently visited the infected village of Mirpur Lakkha in the Jullundur district. He arrived in Amritsar on the 24th March. On the 28th he was found by a hakim to be suffering from bubo in the groin, and information was sent to the Civil Surgeon, who suspected plague and took action as already narrated. The case ended fatally next day.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a common jury, the trial of James Casey, a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway, was concluded yesterday. The accused was charged with criminal intimacy with the wife of John Repper, a serjeant instructor of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers while they lived together in a house in Ripon Road. The jury found the prisoner not guilty by a majority of seven to two; the Judge, accepting the verdict of the majority, ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce received an intimation a short time ago that the Government of India had sanctioned "the immediate commencement of the Barun-Daltongunge railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 72,18,447, as the result of representations which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had been good enough to cause to be addressed to the Government of India." The Cawnpur Chamber, in reply, acknowledge "the unwearying interest and attention devoted by the Lieutenant Governor to the industrial and commercial welfare" of the United Provinces: certainly the most enthusiastic expression of opinion regarding the local administration ever drawn from this quarter.

CONCERNING the Ghazi attack which took place in Peshawar when the victim was a bandsman of the Hampshire Regiment a contemporary says:—It was difficult to restrain his infuriated comrades from taking summary and indiscriminate vengeance on the crowd in the vicinity. The culprit, who was immediately secured, confessed to being a fanatic and having done the deed in cold blood. He was tried on the 1st inst., sentenced to death and hunged on the same day, his body being burnt. The local authorities have been unable to trace any connection between this crime and the assassination at Peshawar, but a few days ago of Colonel Le Marchant. The recurrence of these deliberate and defiant outrages calls for stern measures which, we may confidently expect, to be promptly taken.

SIR SALTER PYNE was to leave Calcutta for England to-day. It is not his intention to return to India again. This, together with his weak state of health, must, says the "Englishman," occasion a note of melancholy. In other directions, however, it must be a matter of satisfaction that he should have escaped from the perils of personal dangers, to which he was exposed during his long residence at Cabul. It is difficult to estimate yet exactly the value of the work he has done in Afghanistan, but one may point out that it is due in no small degree to Sir Salter Pyne's exertions that Abdul Rahman owes his present position as Chief of the Powerful Central Asian States. It ought to be known that Sir Salter Pyne, in assisting the Ameer to build up his army, was only following the policy of the Indian Government, which realises the importance of a strong Afghanistan.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 25th March was 487, against 568 and 456 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 198. There were ten deaths from cholera, against ten and nine in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 79. There were 116 deaths from plague, against 112 and 67 in the two preceding weeks. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 122 and 57, respectively, against 196 and 58 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 54·4 per mile per annum, against 45·3, the mean of the last five years.

ADVERTING to the recent outrages at Peshawur, the "Civil and Military" Gazette writes:—"We understand that the Military authorities at the Peshawur are in favour of disarming both the permanent resident population and the large number of trans-frontier Pathans who make a temporary stay there. These latter are always fully armed and ready to settle the differences off-hand by a recourse to weapons. There is no good reason for permitting the practice of carrying arms without a restriction, except in the case of the outlying villages liable to sudden raids by bands of frontier robbers. In Peshawur itself the police should be able to afford protection to life and property, and preserve order. The provisions of the Army Act should be extended in full to Peshawur City and Cantonments, while in the outlying villages licences should be granted for carrying arms for the purposes of self-defence."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 4 was 2,010, giving a death-rate of 125·16 per annum per thousand as against 94·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 135 died from fevers; 892 plague; 10, small-pox; 111 measles; 3, cholera; 153, phthisis; 72, diseases of the nervous system; 204 affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 44, dysentery; 8, still-born; 49, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 65; Brahmin, 49; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste 1,170; Hindu outcaste, 186; Mussalman, 397; Parsee, 44; Jew, 10; Native Christian, 54; Eurasian, 1; European, 9; Negro-African, 2; Budhist, 4; other and unknown races, 4. The total number of births was 153 as against 140 the corresponding period of last year, and 203 the average over the past five years.

MESSRS. METHUEN and Co. announce a new edition of Cromwell's Letters, prepared by Mr. S. C. Lomas, with an introduction by Mr. C. H. Firth. The edition will contain many documents hitherto unpublished.

IT is likely that a third edition of the sixpenny "Alice in Wonderland" may shortly be in demand. The first edition of a hundred thousand copies was brought up in a few weeks. The second issue of thirty thousand is nearly exhausted.

A TIMELY volume, bearing on the present ecclesiastical crisis, is about to be published by Messrs. Skeffington. "The Church and Her Accusers" is the work of Canon Holland, and consists of a series of sermons, wherein the accusations of Sacerdotalism, Popery, and lawlessness, and the use of the confessional are discussed. The same publishers announce "The Church's Message," containing contributions by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Hole, Bishop Milne, and Canon Gore.

NONE of the audience suspected, on the first night of "A Repentance, at the St. James's Theatre, that Miss Julie Opp had met with an awkward accident on the very day of the production. She was at the British Museum in the morning and had the misfortune to be violently struck by a door swinging against her. She fell to the ground, and one of her eyelids was so badly cut that it had to be at once sewn together by a surgeon. With great consideration for Mrs. Craigie or Mr. Alexander, Miss Opp refrained from mentioning the mishap until after the performance, although she was suffering severely.

MR. E. A. FITZGERALD'S recent attempt to climb the South American giant, Aconcagua, is one of the gallantest performances in mountaineering. That he failed to reach the highest point does not detract from the pluck of the attempt. His book on his American expedition will probably be published by the early summer. Those who have read his account of his ascents in the New Zealand Alps know that the author is an attractive writer. On his return from New Zealand, Mr. Fitzgerald showed many of his sketches in the Hall of Clifford's Inn, where he also lectured upon them. It is to be hoped he may do something of the kind with his Aconcagua pictures.

THE series of letters written by Thomas Carlyle to his sister, which have been appearing in an American magazine, will be published by Chapman and Hall in volume form. Mrs. Hanning (Janet Carlyle) preserved all the letters her brother sent her in Canada, and acquired, too, many which Carlyle addressed to his mother in Scotland. The volume is to be edited by Charles Townsend, who furnishes an introduction on Carlyle as a letter writer. Portraits are given of Carlyle, Janet Carlyle Hanning, Mrs. Thomas Carlyle, and Carlyle's mother, together with a picture of the garden of 5, Cheyne-row, a view of Ecclefechan, and a facsimile letter of Carlyle's.

DURING the performance of "The Broken Melody" by Mr. Van Biene and his company at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, the other evening there was a prolonged stage-wait, which is accounted for in this way. Sandow, who is appearing at the Empire there had gone round for a chat with Van Biene in his dressing-room, and on returning to the auditorium had left his great boarhound in the actor's room, intending to return there before leaving. On Van Biene failing to put in an appearance on the stage at the time expected, and there being a palpable stage-wait, Sandow went behind to ascertain the reason. A curious sight presented itself. There was Van Biene imprisoned in his own room, Sandow's gigantic dog guarding the exit against all approach. On the arrival of his master the faithful animal (whose training as a watch dog is obviously pretty perfect) released the unhappy actor from his embarrassing predicament, and Van Biene dashed upon the stage.

SIGNOR VERDINOIS, the Neapolitan critic, cordially wishing the complete restoration to health of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose illness is much regretted in Italy, enters in the "Corriere de Napoli" into a criticism of the great writer's works, to which he gives due praise, remarking, however, that the poet changes constantly, according to the point of view, and that the general character of all his "impressions" is that of disconsolate sadness. All his books (says Signor Verdinois) might bear the title of his best romance, "The Light that Failed," which the reader lets fall from his hands when read, not knowing whether he is most sorry for the dead artist or the erring girl, allowing that a girl of that kind can really exist on this earth. Kipling's art is still unequal and disconnected; it flies and touches: weeps and sobs; crushes and breaks, a blazing torch, which till now smokes too much. We wish health to the poet and that he may live to disperse this smoke. May Rudyard Kipling live long, and instead of stumbling in the dark, give to art the light that never fails.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE DREYFUS CASE.

### PUBLICATION OF FURTHER EVIDENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The "Figaro" continues the publication of the depositions made before the criminal section of the Court of Cassation.

General Roget detailed several strong points against Dreyfus, one of which was that the whole network of information from the secret agents tended to incriminate him. General Roget also strongly insisted that the items mentioned in the "Bordereau" were only known to officers of the department in which Dreyfus worked.

On the other hand, an official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs testified that the German and Italian Ambassadors and their Attaches positively denied all dealings with Dreyfus.

### FURTHER DISCLOSURES IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

APRIL 6.

Continuing its report of the Dreyfus proceedings, the "Figaro" says that M. Bertulus, the Examining Magistrate, who interrogated the late Colonel Henry regarding Colonel Picquart's charges against Major Esterhazy, deposed that Colonel Henry declined to answer whether Major Esterhazy was the author of the *bordereau*, and made a scene, imploring M. Bertulus to consider the honour of the Army.

## PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

Mr. Cox, Conservative, has been elected member of Parliament for Harrow by 6,303 votes, defeating Mr. Grant, the Radical Candidate, who polled 5,198. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Ambrose.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. T. E. Ellis, one of the Liberal Whips and member for Merionethshire.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 1st instant, arrived here, at 7 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, APRIL 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, left here, at 1 a.m., to-day.

## A ROYAL VISITOR TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 6.

In accordance with oriental principles, State visits were exchanged, yesterday, between the Nizam and H. R. H. Count Turin. Major Afsur Dowlah, C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to the Nizam, escorted the Count and party to the Nizam's Palace in the city where all the chiefs and nobles of the State were present, including Sir Vikar-ul-Oomra, Prime Minister, Sir Kurshed Jah, Nawab Fukhr-ul-Mulk, and Maharajah Kishen Pershad. A squadron of the Imperial Service Troops escorted the Royal party, and the Nizam returned the visit after an hour in full State, attended by his staff and the leading nobles. Among the guests at the Nizam's banquet, the same night, were Sir Trevor Plowden, Sir Vikar-ul Oomra, Sir Kurshed Jah, and all the Residency and State officials. The palace was magnificently illuminated, and the fireworks witnessed after dinner were watched with pleasure by all from the balcony of the palace. The Count and party with the Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk and Mr. Furdonjee Jamshedjee left at 11 p.m., by special train on a shikarring expedition and remain for a fortnight.

## H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, APRIL 6.

Lord Sandhurst leaves Bombay for Poona on the 9th, and will stay a couple of days here, and then proceed to Mahableshwar on the morning of the 11th.

## THE RETIRING CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, left Poona for Bombay en-route to England by the 11 o'clock train, this morning. The entire office establishment was present at the station, and the retiring gentleman was profusely garlanded.

Mr. Wilkins is appointed to act as Conservator of Forests until the arrival of Mr. Wroughton, in May.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

In Poona city 11 cases and 16 deaths were recorded. The total mortality was 25. In the General Hospital there are 13 under treatment; and in the Gujerati Hospital 23.

The Sukervar Peith is infected badly. Plague is also bad in the district, where 9 cases and deaths were registered.

## LANOWLI.

Plague has made its appearance again in Lanowli. Several cases were reported during the past week, and some of them proved fatal.

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

[VIA COLOMBO.]

Australian telegrams from London, dated March 20th, state that Professor Pickering, at his Observatory, Arizona, has discovered the Ninth Moon to Saturn.

## SNOWSTORMS IN THE NORTH.

Heavy snowstorms have occurred in Durham and the Midlands. Thousands of men are out of work.

## ACCIDENT TO MADAME MELBA.

Madame Melba was knocked insensible by a falling statue at her San Francisco Hotel.

## THE KAISER AT COWES.

It is officially notified that the Kaiser will attend Cowes Regatta, in June.

## NEW ZEALAND MAILS IN SUEZ.

The New Zealand Government has applied for all mails to be sent via the Suez Canal, instead of some by Vancouver.

## LIEUTENANT WARK AND HIS VICTIM.

The Court holds that Lieutenant Wark can benefit under his victim's will unless the intention to murder be proved.

## STODDART'S RETIREMENT.

Stoddart has decided to retire from first-class cricket.

## THE GUJERAT PIG-STICKING MEETING.

### POINT-TO-POINT RESULT.

There was a scarcity of pig on Wednesday morning, and only one heat was got off in the Orcha Cup, Mr. C. W. Waddington won it. The semi-finals and the final Cup were to be run yesterday. Ten horses started for the Tally Hunt Cup, which was won by the Raja of Orcha's Waterloo, ridden by Mr. Hewlett. Mr. John, on Luxury, had a heavy fall at the first fence. Messrs. Wilkinson and Baldock also came to grief at the same place. Mr. Hewlett, riding Pharas, won the Pony Point-to-Point Race.

THE ORCHA CUP.

Mr. D. Graham and Kumar Shri Narsinghi of Katosan are left in for the final of the Orcha Cup.

## THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

### ADDRESS FROM THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy was accorded a great reception, to-day. The Volunteers turned out in force under Colonel Upcott and the 15th Sikhs under Captain Trevor, the scene at the Viceregal Lodge, where all civil and military officers from the Commander-in-Chief downwards were assembled in full dress, being striking. The new members of the Finance and Legislative Department were amongst those present. Lady Curzon met the Viceroy on the tonga road and entered the Viceregal Lodge with him, the usual formalities being observed. The Volunteer guard-of-hounour being inspected, the Municipal address was next read. The whole of the Government of India, with its Secretaries and heads of departments, is now assembled here, and the season promises to be a busy one.

### SUMMER MIGRATIONS TO SIMLA.

### H. E.'S REPLY TO THE CRITICISM.

In the course of his reply to the address presented to him by the Simla Municipality, to-day, Lord Curzon referred to the criticisms which have been passed on the summer migrations to Simla of the Viceroy and the Government of India. In this connection, he said, it is sometimes supposed that after three or four months of more or less serious official labour at Calcutta they stampede at the first touch of the sun to Simla, and that there like weary mariners in the lotos eaters, they on the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind, live and lie reclined; in other words, Simla is spoken of as though it were the holiday resort—the Indian equivalent to a marine villa or suburban retreat of an epicurean Viceroy and a pampered Government. I can assure you that it is from no such point of view that I regard it. At Calcutta during the winter months there are so many calls upon the Viceroy's time, arising both from the session of the Legislative Council and from visits of Native Princes or important personages, or from a large number of persons whom he is anxious to see, or who have a claim to see him, from the ordinary stress of office work and from the heavy, though agreeable, social obligations that are inevitable in the crowded capital of the Indian Empire, that he has barely time to get through the work of each day as it comes round, and never has time to think.

Were this strain, which is constantly increasing, to be borne without intermission during the summer months in the low-lying delta of Bengal, I do not hesitate to say that no Viceroy in the world—and Viceroys are not as a rule drawn from a class already acclimatised to this country—could withstand it or could do justice to his work. It is in order that he may have time to think, time to enquire exhaustively into the many questions calling for solution, and time to mature his policy and programme for the forthcoming year, that he comes up to Simla, to find here the larger leisure which is denied to him either at Calcutta or when on tour, and an atmosphere which is more conducive than that of the plains, both to mental and to physical energy. Simla is, in fact, the workshop in which during the summer months are fashioned materials of the fabric, be it well constructed or badly constructed, of each Viceroy's Indian administration. If it be objected, that while these considerations are valid enough in their application to him, they are less valid in relation to the large subordinate staffs of the departments who twice yearly are called upon to perform the same migration, I would reply, so far as I am at present competent to form an opinion, that the head of the administration, if he is to be a head in anything but name, must have the officers and the staff of the various departments in close proximity to himself, so that they may be the immediate instruments of the policy of Government.

In former times, when the telegraph wire and railroad were in their infancy in India, the most serious dislocation of business as well as interminable delays were caused by long absences of the Governor-General on tour leaving his colleagues behind him, although the tours are a most instructive and important and, in my opinion, an absolutely essential part of the Viceroy's yearly routine. Although the previously existing drawbacks have been immensely reduced by the two scientific agencies which I have named, I yet take leave to doubt whether the work of the Government of India can be as effectively conducted while the Viceroy is separated from his councillors and agents as when they are united, and I am convinced that it is only while the full machinery is at his disposal—as it would not be if he were at Simla, while the departments were at Calcutta, or vice versa—that the power is capable of being generated which is to result in vigilant and effective administration.

These are the grounds for which, while I do not say that were I presented with a clean slate I should myself write upon it ever the comely name of Simla over half the year, I yet come here without any sting of conscience, and with the most pleasurable anticipations, confident that Simla will give to my colleagues and myself the opportunity and strength the better to discharge our duty in that great trust which has been laid upon our shoulders.

## VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 6.

A pleasant ceremony took place at the Town Hall, this afternoon, when Mr. Hughes, Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, was presented with a farewell address and a gold watch and chain by the members of the department and friends associated with his work, on the eve of his retirement. The Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the Corporation and Municipal commissioners, among those present being Mr. E. N. Baker.

## PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Plague returns for Wednesday again show a fall, 22 new cases and 20 deaths having been registered, there being also on the same day fourteen suspected cases with fourteen deaths.

The totals up to date from 14th April, 1896, have been 883 seizures and 769 deaths, the mortality among Hindus still preponderating.

## MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

Captain Smeerthwaite, from 19th Bombay Infantry, is appointed officiating Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Sherlock, from 29th Bombay Infantry, Officiates as Wing officer, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Keogh, from 22nd Bombay Infantry, officiates as Squadron Officer, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Second Lieutenant H. P. Lord, Unattached List, is posted to the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Captain Buckle, R. A., is appointed Gunnery Instructor, Aden.

Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reilly officiates as Principal Veterinary Officer in India, vice Colonel Thomson, who proceeds on six months' leave next week; Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grainger officiating as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras Command, vice Colonel Reilly.

## CHARGE OF TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

### ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

RANGOON, APRIL 6.

Three Burmans were tried, to-day, before the Sessions Court on the charge of conspiring to wage war against the Queen by entering into treasonable correspondence with the Mingoon Prince, now prisoner at Saigon.

They were acquitted.

## THE VICEROY AND THE PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on Wednesday, received an address of welcome from the Anjuman-Islamia and Khalsa Diwan, at Government House, Lahore.

H. E. the Viceroy, in reply said:—In visiting the Punjab no one who has the least acquaintance with the history of the past can fail to be aware that he is setting foot in a region which was once the seat of a Moslem empire, powerful in its prime, and magnificent even in its decay. The city of Lahore itself, and its environs, with their still splendid relics of Mahomedan architecture, supply a witness, not less proud than pathetic, to this chapter of human history. The chapter is now concluded, and the sceptre of dominion has in this country and province passed away from Moslem hands. Nevertheless, it is a remarkable fact, and one that should be not without consolation to the followers of that faith, that although the Moghul Empire has long ceased to have any independent existence, its prerogative and its possessions are vested in a Monarch whose sway extends over more Mahomedan subjects than any other Ruler in the world, and who, in wresting from their ancestors the titular badge of sovereignty, has given to them in return a personal security of life and property which even in the gorgeous days of Moghul dominion they can never be said to have enjoyed. To me who comes here as the representative of the present illustrious occupant of that Throne, it is especially pleasing to find that the Moslem community of the Punjab are conscious of these considerations, and through the medium of the important confraternity which has presented to me this address, are prepared to render such frank and forcible recognition thereto. When you speak of the inestimable benefits conferred upon India by British rule, of the blessings of settled and civilised Government, and of the freedom of thought and belief which you owe to its dispensations, I believe you to be recording not merely the facts of history but your own sincere convictions. Such unsolicited testimony from so powerful a section of the community as that which your co-religionists represent is

A STRIKING ANSWER TO THE NONSENSE WHICH I SOMETIMES HEAR

and read in print about an India that is bleeding under British rule—nonsense which, so far as I can judge, finds little echo in India itself, but is sometimes retailed at the safe distance of 7,000 miles by perfervid orators upon English platforms. When, further, you give utterance to the feelings of proud and affectionate loyalty which you entertain towards the Queen-Empress, I believe you to be rendering no merely superficial homage of the lip, but to be paying the heart's tribute of a grateful people. The knowledge, of which I am permitted to assure you, has from her distant home in England her Majesty is constantly making inquiries as to your welfare, and interesting herself in schemes that have for their object your moral and educational progress, should stimulate an allegiance which already rests upon such a solid foundation. I rejoice to hear that you will have before long in Lahore a visible reproduction of the person and features of that august Sovereign, a memorial which, cast as it will be in less imperishable material of bronze, will hand down, exempt from the ravages of decay, a personal monument of her just and benignant reign. I notice with respectful sympathy the allusion which you have made to the career and labours of your late leader, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. The services of such men, the pioneers of their generation, is, however by no means confined to their life-time. A great and noble work has in itself a vitality independent of and greater than that of, its creator, and while

THE VISIBLE SPARK OF ETHEREAL FLAME THAT FLICKERS IN THE MORTAL BODY;

is soon quenched and dies, its transmitted essence continues to burn brightly in the living products of human genius and imagination. It behoves the Mahomedans of the Punjab to carry on the work which was inaugurated by their departed leader, and to give to it the permanence and durability which will be the most fitting monument to his memory. Your aim should be to recognise the realities of the modern world in which you live, is a world of competition and flux and change, and instead of expecting your environment to accommodate itself either to the traditions of the past or to the disabilities from which, you may still suffer, to adapt yourselves, by strenuous self-help and self-cultivation, to conditions which you have the capacity, if you will develop the resolution, to conquer. Here in the Punjab you are less than in other parts of India confronted with what you describe as the better equipped sections of the Indian people. You have an open field upon which many of you have already won high and honourable distinction in the service of Government. If you will perseveringly set yourselves to the acquisition of the learning which renders a man not a glib scholar but a useful citizen; if instead of musing over the past you will strain all your energies towards the future; and if in your own society and homes you will practise the elementary, but too often neglected, virtues of thrift, there is no reason why the Mahomedans of the Punjab should not recover a large measure of the influence which results not from territorial dominion, but from the legitimate ascendancy of character and intelligence.

## A MADRAS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

### A GUNNER IN CUSTODY.

ANOTHER shooting affray has occurred near Pallaveram, about eight miles from Madras, in which a Gunner stationed at the Mount is concerned, and in which a native villager lost his life. It appears that three men of the 33rd Battery went out on a shooting pass, and when returning home one of them separated from the other two, saying he was going home by a short cut. He appears to have got embroiled with some villagers, who are alleged to have attacked him in a body, and in the scuffle that ensued his gun went off, killing a native on the spot. The villagers allege that the soldier tried to take liberties with a native girl belonging to the village. This the Gunner denies, and stated that the medical evidence will not substantiate the grave charges made by the villagers. Another account says:—Gunner Love went shooting in the Vandalur Jungle. A party of native women were also in the jungle gathering fruit, and it is alleged Love attempted to take liberties with a native girl, who raised an alarm which brought several natives to the spot. Love left the jungle, followed by the natives, and went to a toddy shop some distance off. In the afternoon a native remonstrated with Love for his conduct towards the girl. Love attempted to push the native away, when a struggle ensued, and Love's gun went off, the shot entering the native in the groin. The native fell down and was removed by friends in a cart, but on the road to the Pallaveram Station House an officer met the cart and took a statement from the wounded man, who, however, died before he could complete it. The corpse was taken to Saidapet, where an apothecary held a "post-mortem" examination, and found that death was caused by a gunshot wound inflicted at a short distance, the skin being scorched and charred. On the 3rd instant, the girl alleged to have been outraged by Love submitted herself for medical examination by Colonel Damis, Indian Medical Service, who found no signs of the girl having been outraged. The same day the District Superintendent of Police held an enquiry, and Love was arrested and brought before the Cantonment Magistrate at St. Thomas's Mount and a remand obtained. Love is charged with rape and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and will shortly be placed on his trial.

## PASSENGERS PER AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "TRIESTE."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice to-day by Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste Commander A. Mitis. Medical Inspection at 5.45 p.m. at the Ballard Pier.

FROM SINGAPORE.—Mr and Mrs J S Fairlie.

FROM COLOMBO.—Mr W J Stouart.

FROM BOMBAY.

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| Mr and Mrs F von Bercke-foldt and infant | Mrs D Mackichan |
| Major von Berckefeldt | Two Misses Mackichan |
| Miss A B Coghlan | Mr and Mrs F Riotmann |
| Mr and Mrs Eardley-Wilmot and child | Mrs J C Roberts |
| Mr Lajos Plax | Mr R Serd |
| Mr and Mrs G Grabham and child | Mr and Mrs E M Slatin |
| | Major-Genl and Mrs H Waller |
| | Mr C Wattke |
| | Dr N Westenryk |

FROM KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt and Mrs Gloster | Mrs G M Porter |
| Two Misses Losach | Capt H L Showers |
| Two Misses Phelan | Mr and Mrs C E Vining and child |
| European horse, two children and infant | Miss Ward |

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is publishing a book entitled "China and its Future," by Mr. James Johnston, author of "China and Formosa." The author studies the Empire's future in the light of its past history, and in its popular institutions. The book contains many illustrations from photographs.

THE Italian Royal Society of Fine Arts has instituted a prize of 500 Italian lire for a painting in oils, tempora, or water-colours, open to all nations, the subjects to be an episode of the life of Pompeii. The painting must be sent to the secretary of the Royal Academy of Archæology, Letters, and Fine Arts, Naples, not later than the 30th November next signed with a motto, which must be repeated on a sealed paper containing the name of the artist.

## THE MARATHA HOSPITAL.

### A HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

At the Maratha Hospital, on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of H. E. the Governor's visit, Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar, the Honorary Secretary, reviewed the efforts made for the maintenance and progress of this institution, which has proved itself to be of the utmost utility. At the time of the first outbreak of this fell disease, the Rao Bahadur said, the havoc that was done is too dreadful to contemplate even at this distant date; for people left Bombay in overwhelming numbers, and industry was paralysed to such an extent that it was impossible for the millowners to procure labourers, and everything was practically at a standstill. But, thanks to the inspiration of your Excellency and Sir James Campbell, that the idea of starting an institution of the kind that we notice here to-day in such a glorious form was first conceived. The gentlemen interested in the preservation of the trade, commerce, and industries of this great city were at once convinced of the desirability of starting a hospital which will serve all the objects that could be desired by the most exacting propounder of hygiene or practical wisdom. The question that confronted everyone at the time was how to keep working-classes together and prevent an exodus of the people from Bombay by inspiring confidence in them and showing them that they will have a place to which they could go and be taken care of even better than at their homes. The Maratha Hospital when placed in working order satisfied all the wants of the case, and it was evident even to the most backward classes that here nothing was spared by the Sirkar to make the stay of those attacked by the fell disease happy and comfortable. Here both the Native and European methods of treatment are resorted to, and the patient has the option at the outset, if he so desired, to have his own treatment. To this hospital Brahmins, Marathas, and others, excepting low-caste Hindus, could go and get comfortable treatment under the confidence-inspiring roof of this useful institution. Within a short time the hospital became popular, and people from all parts of the city began to avail themselves of the place by repairing to it voluntarily, so much so that sometimes the authorities had great difficulty in excluding from the precincts those not actually suffering from plague. Accomodation has been made to suit the taste and requirements of the various classes of Hindus to conform to their religious prejudices, customs, and position in life, and nothing has been spared to promote the comfort and happiness of the patients. The principal feature about the organisation of the Maratha Hospital has been that gentlemen belonging to other religions have manifested a lively interest in the welfare of this institution. Foremost amongst these will stand your Excellency, who has honoured and encouraged us by visiting us so often, Sir Andrew Wingate, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. DuBoulay have also, like Mr. Snow, shown a great deal of interest in the maintenance and continuance of the hospital. It will be futile for me to dilate on the meritorious services rendered and the profound interest evinced by the indefatigable Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins in all pertaining to the hospital, for he can be seen here almost daily issuing orders and directing operations, to the great joy of those connected with the institution. Dr. Wilkins looks upon this hospital, if I may be permitted to say so, like a pet child. In his own modest way he has contributed a great deal towards the success and progress of the hospital. A gentleman to whom I should like also to refer next is Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, Khan Bahadur the father and founder (as he has been popularly styled) of this institution, as one to whose untiring zeal and philanthropic motives may justly be ascribed the marvellous success which has crowned the labours of those who have jointly worked here in the cause of humanity. The greatest difficulty which he had to fight against was the procuring of the site and adequate funds. This difficulty was obviated by the timely assistance of this most influential gentleman, since he made a pathetic appeal to the generosity and philathropy of noble-minded citizens like Sir Dinshaw Petit, H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Sir George Cotton, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. Bezonji N. Cama, Mr. N. N. Valati, and Mr. B. Curumsey Damjee. I have, Sir, purposely refrained from giving you a complete list of the noble gentlemen who have materially assisted us by giving us donations and subscriptions, as the committee shortly intend publishing a detailed account. To those who have assisted this hospital in any way are due the heartfelt thanks not only of the Maratha community, but I may as well add, of this great city, since on the labourers, cartmen, and mill-hands depends the preservation of the commerce and thereby illustrious industries of "Urbs prima in India." Special arrangements have been made for the reception of members of the police and native constabulary who may have the misfortune of being attacked by plague, and all who were brought in this way to the hospital, went away thoroughly satisfied with the accommodation provided for them. Recently the average number of patients at the hospital had been about 300, but the committee are happy to inform your Excellency that accommodation has been made to receive from 300 to 500 patients. There is room for 600 cotsots, and if required the committee would be in a position to provide accommodation for even double the number. Lastly, I would like to add our testimony to the great services rendered by the chief medical officer, Dr. Dhargalkar, his staff, and the ladies, who have travelled thousands of miles to alleviate human suffering by according to the patients the most sympathetic and generous treatment—I mean the nurses. To your Excellency I offer on behalf of the Maratha committee our heartfelt thanks for the great encouragement you have extended to us by your august presence this day. We only hope that your Excellency will continue to show the same interest in the welfare of the institution your Excellency has done in the past, and trust that the city will soon be free from the ravages of this dire epidemic.

## A DOCTORS' DIFFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. K. M. Hiramanek appears to be an adept at confusing the issues of a controversy. I would urge your readers to look over his letter which appeared in your issue of the 27th ultimo, from which they will find that he therein laid a specific charge against me of having made an incorrect statement at a meeting of the Corporation. His letter contained nothing beyond this assertion, so far as my observations were concerned. I have proved to the hilt, by the help of the official statistics published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," that the statement I made was absolutely correct. I congratulate him for the adroit manner in which he tries to evade the inevitable admission that he was rather rash and hasty in rushing into print for the purpose of preferring a wholly unfounded charge against me.—Yours, &c.,

April 5. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seems to be annoyed at being corrected. To consider oneself infallible is a human weakness, and might be overlooked, but when a question of public interest is concerned, a mistake, never mind who commits it, must be corrected. Mr. Ibrahim assumes simultaneously the functions of counsel, jury, and judge. He pleads his defence, returns a verdict upon it himself, and finally passes judgment in his own favour. One material fact he disregards, and that is that I am the Chief Medical Officer of the Parsee Fever Hospital, and as such know more about its statistics than anybody else. I have published those figures, but Mr. Ibrahim won't accept them, because they do not suit his purpose. I wind up this controversy by advising Mr. Ibrahim to take defeat gracefully. It is indiscreet and obstinate on his part to insist upon accepting figures which he might have read or heard, in spite of the correct figures given him from the proper source and by the proper authority. It is rather unfortunate, and I sympathise with Mr. Ibrahim that the figures he so much relied upon should after all be incorrect. Mr. Ibrahim lays much stress upon official figures published in the "Government Gazette." He gives his result, but does not demonstrate how he got it. I publish here what he has omitted to do. The official figures are: Plague patients treated from 1st January to 11th March, 135; total deaths during the period 70. The common rule of three 135 : 100 : 70 :: 51·1 shows the mortality percentage in the Parsee Fever Hospital. But Mr. Ibrahim has a curious way of finding out from the above figures "34 per cent. recoveries." These are the official figures and plain facts Mr. Ibrahim is so desirous of laying before the public.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. HIRAMANEK,

Hony. Chief Med. Officer, Parsee Fever Hospital

April 6.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED., *B. G.*]

A CHEAP edition of that capital historical novel "The Reds of the Midi," was issued by Mr. Heinemann. It contains, by way of préface, a correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and the author. Mr. Gladstone's letters have, we think, been published before, but the final note is worth repeating. It is dated at Hawarden, September 3, 1896:—"In England, and I suppose in other countries, we are taught from youth up to look with honour upon the excess of the French Revolution. Books like yours will teach us that the principal blame due to those excesses lies with the system, and the men who had been at work for generations before to efface from the mind of the nation the idea of law, of public, civil, and personal right."

## IV.

## LIFE IN PARLIAMENT.

It is to be remembered that according to the plan of this work, the Parliamentary life now to be outlined, is that of the non-official, or as they are called, the Private Members, and of them only; and they, of course, constitute the main body of the House. The description does not relate to the official members who sit on the two Front Benches on either side of the Table.

MAIN CLASSES IN THE HOUSE.

The life, then, led in Parliament by private members varies greatly, according to the circumstances of each member. A certain number of members are politicians or parliamentarians simply and purely. This number is doubtless variable from one General Election to another. Probably it is not so great as might be desired, and is less than half of the whole House. Such men are persons of independent means, and have no occupation except that which relates to public or national affairs. They are not indeed men of leisure, for they are sure to be beset by many public engagements. Still they are masters of their own time; and they are at liberty to devote themselves to the work of the House during the Session, and to meetings concerning Parliamentary affairs during the recess. They are, however, in no wise to be classed as professional politicians; they are under no personal obligation and seek for no immediate reward. Such men may or may not take prominent part in the debates inside the Chamber of the House, or be conspicuous figures before the public, or have their utterances frequently reported in the newspapers. But the vast mass of business in the precincts of the House outside the Chamber is done mainly, if not almost entirely by them. Their country perhaps little knows how hard they have to labour for many months in each year; and how needful is the existence of such a class if the Parliamentary business of the nation is to be properly discharged. Moreover, as they attend the debates and other proceedings inside the Chamber more regularly than any other class of members, their influence on the general conduct of the House is proportionately greater.

On the other hand, there is another class, variable in number, no doubt, from one General Election to another, but always large, and probably comprising full half or even more than half of the whole House, sometimes even two-thirds. This consists of those who have either some sorts of business, commercial and the like, or else some professions that must claim their attention during the hours of the day at least. They are unavoidably prevented from giving the whole or even the greater part of their time to the House. They must first attend to their business or profession—that is obligatory—this done they will give what time they can to the House, and by care, sometimes even by over exertion they will contrive to do the essential business, the bigger parts of the Parliamentary work fairly well—though it may be impossible for them to follow the details. Fortunately for them much of the work in the Chamber of the House falls to be done after say five o'clock, when the business of the counting house, the bank, or the Court of Justice will be over. Still it must be hard for a man who has been working all day at finance or commerce, or for one who has been pleading in arduous cases before Judge and Jury, to go straight to the House and attend to debates till midnight. He will have to do it, and actually does it occasionally—but it must generally be beyond his endurance if the debates be long drawn out. Thus members of this class are prevented, without any fault of their own, from giving constant attendance inside the Chamber, and to the work outside the House in the precincts and in the Committee Rooms.

Nevertheless, this second class of private members of all sorts is just as valuable as the first or official Front Bench members. It supplies the practical acquaintance with the business pertaining to a commercial nation like ours. Its legal element is of much weight and influence in legislation. It affords largely that knowledge which is needful for the management of our complex domestic policy in every branch of the national industries, save perhaps that of agriculture. Moreover the great barristers in the House have often proved ornaments in its debates, and many memorable speeches have been made by them. Agriculture generally has representatives of its own who are not of the business class, but will mostly be country gentlemen.

None suppose that there are too many merchants or bankers, or financiers in the House, or even too many solicitors—for the advice of all these is constantly required in these debates, which are of the nature of consultation. But the number of barristers in the House has often called forth notice and even criticism. The number of these again is variable, but it must often stand at a hundred, and it has sometimes been reckoned at even more. At all events it represents an appreciable proportion, say one-fifth or one-sixth. Critics, while admitting that a goodly number of such members is desirable, so that the House may be well informed regarding the laws of the country, do yet contend that the actual number is and always has been too large: and that this one particular profession has more than a full share of influence. The cause is obvious enough, namely this, that appointments to the Judicial Bench, and to the highest posts virtually beyond the Bench, are often, perhaps mostly, given to barristers who are in Parliament. This practice has prevailed in past days as much as in the present day. Its existence seems to be so fixed that further reference to its merits or demerits would be superfluous.

In this class there is a section deserving a brief notice separately. Some members are avowedly elected by particular industries or professions to represent certain interests specially. Consequently, while they bestow a general regard to the affairs of the House their primary duty is to guard the interests for the sake of which they were elected. The number of such members has increased of late, and will probably increase still further. It comprises the Labour members, the representatives of the shipping interests, the educational members, and others.

As already mentioned, comment has often been made on the number of railway directors in the House. These cannot, however, be traced to any particular class. They are to be found scattered here and there among all sections of members, sometimes among the leisured and independent classes, and sometimes among the business classes.

PARLIAMENTARY LIFE.

Such being, in the most general terms, the main classes in the House, we approach directly the question as to how each class leads its Parliamentary life.

At the outset there is no disguising that some members take the responsibility of membership much more seriously than others. Some members having large connexions in the Metropolis, moving by old association in London society, having social avocations of great variety and extent, attend the House for the performance of such duty as may be imperatively necessary, but do not otherwise take an onerous or active share in the work. They will attend daily in the afternoon no doubt, ascertain when divisions are likely to occur, or when their presence may be needed and make a point of voting in every division, which may concern the maintenance of their party, or the safety of the Government which they are supporting, or the interests of their constituents. Even then they may pair, by finding someone of the opposite party of a similar disposition as regards attendance. By such pairing, their absence for a considerable time on the Continent or elsewhere are occasionally arranged. But as a rule they will, unless some cogent or urgent avocation arises, endeavour to be present in every critical division. Thus a member might attend in the afternoon, and go away before the dinner hour; and after fulfilling social engagements return to the House at eleven o'clock in time for the important division, which will usually take place between that hour and midnight. Such a career, though useful and consistent with public duty up to a certain point, is neither arduous nor exhausting.

The practice is very similar with the business men and the professional men, already mentioned. But for these it is to be said that they have hard and fatiguing work of their own to do before they enter the House.

This explanation is necessary because the public outside, hearing that for some members the Parliamentary labours tax endurance to the utmost, would be inclined to doubt the fact, seeing that other members pass through the ordeal quite easily. The case then is as stated above; there certainly are some members for whom the service of the House is neither tiring nor troublesome.

But for those who regard their service with the utmost seriousness—and they make up over one quarter, perhaps one third of the House,—the work is harassing, fatiguing, and in the long run exhausting. These are the busy members who, of their free will in running what they consider their patriotic career, push on and carry to its conclusion the executive and legislative business of the Commons. It is indeed lucky for the nation that many competent and trustworthy men are always found to act thus. Such a member has a hard life during the Session. Going to bed at one o'clock in the morning, he must rise at eight o'clock, and attend to the correspondence, which is always heavy for an active Parliamentarian, before he proceeds to the House at half-past eleven in readiness for the Committee work which opens at noon. This work, which often imposes much mental strain, goes on to Question time, between three and four, when he will be in his place in the Chamber. After that he will be either watching or participating in the debates. He will dine in the House, often getting about as much time as is allowed to a traveller in an express train stopping for dinner. Then he returns to the Chamber; and if he can steal a few minutes of time it will probably be to confer with some constituent or other political friend in the precincts of the House. He will sit in the Chamber till midnight, when the main business of the House is stopped. But he will probably be engaged in some Private Members' Bills—a matter demanding vigilant promptitude—till near half-past-twelve.

OBSTRUCTION.

In recent times obstruction has played and will continue to play an important part in the proceedings of the House. By the rules of Parliament time is ever of consequence as being marked out by certain dates which are limits not to be transgressed. Legislation not completed in one Session is dropped, and, if resumed at all, must begin all over again. Often when a measure or a policy cannot be defeated by direct opposition it may be delayed till virtually stopped by lapse of time. It can be hindered by a hundred devices—such as speeches long drawn out, hydra-headed objections, amendments, discussions and the like, not always intended for the measure to which they are applied. Often a lesser measure is debated interminably in order that it may block the way of another measure for which the hindrance is really meant. All this goes by the name of Obstruction. At one time it had a sinister sound to English ears, because it happened then to be practised by the Irish Nationalists.

In truth and fairness, however, we must admit that there is no term to which so much misrepresentation is applied as Obstruction. If kept within limits—and they must be broad—it is a legitimate mode of Parliamentary warfare. It is indiscriminately adopted by all parties without exception for their own policy as against their opponents. Each party in turn complains of this method being used against itself, and in turn uses it in the same way against opponents. The Unionist party complained of Irish obstruction against its legislation, and then obstructed with at least equal skill the Home Rule Bill. Then it was the turn of the Irish to complain in forgetfulness of what they had themselves done. Had not the Bill regulating the Church in Wales been summarily stopped, it would have been obstructed at every step by the Conservatives. There is not any political candour in the complaints, the excuse for them is that they are made under natural vexation and impatience.

The only question that can be entertained regarding Obstruction will relate to its limitation. The method began shortly before 1884. In the absence of limitation it became intolerable. After 1885 the closure was made stricter and stricter and has now been pushed as far as it can be in fairness. The rules are probably as good as they can be—consistently always with Parliamentary freedom. But the wit of man cannot devise rules that would preclude the exercise of ingenuity by members in going beyond the limits which the said rules were intended to impose. This transgression is called in the House an abuse of the rules. Such abuse was of en committed by the Irish Nationalists in 1887, and sometimes in other years too. But now-a-days the Speaker is vested with strong powers of repression, and if he exercises them with discreet firmness, the limits will be sufficiently observed. But it should be remembered that Obstruction is and will remain a potent factor in Parliamentary proceedings.

WHAT IS PARLIAMENTARY SUCCESS?

Of all Parliamentary questions the hardest to answer will be, what is success inside the House, and of what does it consist? Such questions become impossible to answer summarily because such success is of diverse kinds; indeed certain kinds of success are attainable by every member who really tries after them. Certain kinds again depend largely on aristocratic connection, and they are attainable by a few only. It is most fortunate for the stability of the realm that the ideas which are truly aristocratic find favour with the British democracy; and this outside tendency is strongly reflected inside the House. A young man of talent and aristocratic connection will rise in the House by leaps and bounds; another young man of at least equal merit but of democratic connection may be years in reaching the same eminence, or may never reach it at all. Of all advantages in the House the greatest is youth,—no other advantage is equal to that. There is no maxim more certain than this, that if a member is to make a great figure in the House of Commons he cannot begin too young. It is as difficult for the elders to say how an ambitious young member start ng from his early years may gradually work his way to success as it is to tell how a climber ascends from the bottom of a big trunk up to the tall branches. The instances of men attaining the highest rank in the Commons who had not begun early in life are very rare. Mr. John Morley is a signal instance, indeed, to the contrary; but in his eminent case there were special circumstances, connected with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule, which rendered this precedent very peculiar. A member past middle life, say from forty to fifty-five years of age, may begin a career of a certain kind within the House, in a solid and useful, but probably not in a brilliant manner. Beyond that age members who have previously learnt the way of working in Parliament may continue to work even to advanced years. But those who begin a career in Parliament late in life will not do much inside the House, however important they may be in politics outside it. Whether success in the outer world always comes to him who deserves it or

undoubtedly great—the success is apportioned to the merit of the effort made. Those who begin their exertion past middle life, cannot expect the same reward as those who have been working all along from their early manhood. As the labour is various—on the green benches, in the Division lobbies, in the precincts of the House, in the Committee rooms, in the consistency of example in all things—so are the rewards. But some reward or other comes to him who labours, and this too in proportion to his merits. Of no career can this be more truly said than of a Parliamentary one.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

## THE VICEROY AND THE SIKHS.

### A MERITED TRIBUTE.

THE Khalsa Diwan, representing the Sikhs, presented an address, to the Viceroy on Tuesday. His Excellency in reply, said:—In responding to the address which was presented to me a few days ago by the Municipality of Lahore, I spoke of the Punjab as the home of a race that produces not merely men but heroes. When I used that phrase I did not know that I should have the pleasure, before I left this city, of meeting a representative body of the nationality to whom it obviously applied. The incident of Saragarhi, to which you refer in your address, is one of the several that were in my mind in making the remark in question. There are many qualities required to constitute the ideal soldier—bravery, endurance, a certain aptitude of intellect, and discipline—but I am not sure that above them all I would not place that unfaltering devotion to duty and heroic disregard of self that impels a man to die at his post, as the Sikhs at Saragarhi did, unmurmuring and even happy, fighting against overwhelming odds. Of this virtue the Sikh soldiers of the Army of the Queen have given many an illustration in fifty years of fighting for the British *Raj*, since the time, now nearly forgotten, when they fought so well against us, so that the name of your race has become almost synonymous in the English language with traditions of the

DESPERATE COURAGE AND UNFLINCHING LOYALTY.

On Monday, as I walked about the new settlement of Lyallpore, upon which have been planted, as colonists, a number of pensioners of the native army, I was received by the veterans of your race, upon whose bosoms hung the Queen's Medals that recorded their prowess in China, in Abyssinia, in Egypt, in Burmah, and in Afghanistan—no mean synopsis of the range of action of the Sikh soldier. Long may he retain his martial character, and never may the day arise when the British Government, in time of need, cannot rely upon his staunch and unquestioning service. I think you know that we are neither unconscious of, nor ungrateful for, this long and honourable record of Sikh allegiance. If proof were needed, I might refer to the monument which is about to be erected at Amritsar by the Government of India in memory of the Sikh soldiers of the 36th Regiment who gave up their lives at Saragarhi in 1897, while the popular appreciation of that heroic incident will be shown by a further memorial to be erected by public subscription at Ferozepore. These two monuments will testify to the later ages at once the valour of your race and the gratitude of mine. Never, believe me, in modern world, militaire virtues, however pre-eminent, are not the only requisites to the preservation of the national existence, and you have wisely realised that if you are to hold your own with the more populous and erudite peoples among whom you are placed, you must provide your families with an education comparable with theirs. I am pleased to learn that

THE KHALSA COLLEGE,

which was founded in the time of Sir James Lyall, has already attained to a high standard of excellence, and I hope that it may continue to receive the active support of the Sikh Princes of the Punjab, and may turn out a number of young men who may be competent to wield the pen at the same time that their other hand rests confidently upon the hilt of the sword. You have quoted in your address a passage from a recent speech by myself in Calcutta concerning my desire to preserve, with the utmost care and reverence, in India, the memorials and relics of the past, and I am naturally, therefore, interested in the subject of the translation of your Scriptures into the English language, to which you call my attention. I regret that the translation which was undertaken nearly thirty years ago, at a considerable expense, by the Government has been found to be so unsatisfactory, and I rejoice to think that a more correct and scholarly version is likely before long to appear. Such a work, however, appears to me emphatically to belong to the class of undertakings that are best supported by those whose interests are principally concerned, and if the Princes and Nobles of your race are anxious that an accurate reproduction of the Granth should be available in the English tongue, I cannot doubt that they will, without difficulty, provide the inconsiderable funds required for that purpose. In concluding my reply, may I take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to me to express my recognition of the gratifying reception that has been extended to me by all classes and creeds upon this my first visit as Viceroy to the capital of the Punjab?

## BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bandora Municipality was held last week, when the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolution No. 481, dated 24th March, 1899, from the Public Works Committee, recommending to accept the tender of Mr. L. M. D'Crasto for the supply of metal for the year 1899-1900 at Rs. 4-12 per brass to be delivered at the quarries; Rs. 7 per brass to be delivered within the Municipal district, except Palli Hill, Bandora Hill, and Danda; and Rs. 8-8 per brass to be delivered at Bandora Hill, Palli Hill, and Danda.

Resolution No. 1, dated 24th March 1899, from the Finance Committee, recommending to accept the tender of Kerwali Kassum for the collection of toll fees for the year 1899-1900 for Rs. 12,401 with daily toll and Rs. 3,101 without daily toll on sheep.

Resolution No. 1, dated 24th March, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, recommending to accept the tender of Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee for the supply of bullocks for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 at Rs. 27 per pair per month without a driver.

Resolution No. 2, dated 24th March, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, recommending to accept the tender of Mr. Dorabshaw Jamsetjee Pastakia for Rs. 1,200 for the collection of town market fees for the year 1899-1900.

Resolution No. 3, dated 24th March, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, recommending to accept the tender of Mr. R. Eduljee for the collection of Khar market fees for the year 1899-1900 for Rs. 4,450.

Resolution No 12, dated 2nd March, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, suggesting to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. M. A. D'Monte for placing his land at the disposal of the Municipality for the erection of temporary markets.

Resolution No. 4, dated 9th February, 1899, from the Sanitary Committee, dispensing Sub-Inspector L. B. Fernandes from the Municipal service and recommending the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 75.

Resolution No. 4, dated 22nd February, 1899, from the Finance Committee, suggesting to adopt the observations made by Rao Bahadur Anandrao on the draft rules forwarded by Government for adoption by the Municipality.

Resolution No. 5, dated 22nd February, 1899, from the Finance Committee, recommending to write off Rs. 20 charged to Major J. Mills for wheel-tax as he is entitled to the exception under the Army Regulations from August 1893 to March 1898.

Appeal from Mr. I. M. Drego against the rateable value of his house, No. 24 B, Palli Village, fixed by the Finance Committee at Rs. 96, and requesting to produce it to Rs. 60 per annum. This was declined.

Appeal from Mr. Francis Drego against the rateable value of his house, No. 24 C, Palli Village, fixed by the Finance Committee at Rs. 72 and requesting to reduce it to Rs. 30 or 36. This was declined.

Consideration of the question of giving some allowance to Dr. Fernandes for plague work. This was refused, and the matter referred to the Collector of Thana.

Correspondence about obtaining plague loan of Rs 16,000. This the Municipality did not require now.

Resolution No. 1, dated 14th December, 1898, from the Finance Committee, forwarding suggestions to prevent defalcations in the Municipal accounts, in accordance with the resolution No. 3 of the General Board, dated 26th August, 1893. The papers are being circulated to the members of the Board.

A HOUSE BUILT UPON THE SAND cannot have a permanent foundation; and the same may be said of every undertaking in life. Success, to have a permanent effect, must be built upon something solid, or it will crumble into ashes when seemingly within our grasp. The foundation of anything of value must be carefully laid, or it will soon become useless. This remark is particularly applicable in reference to our health, for if it is not firmly established through the blood being pure and the stomach in regular order, we are liable at any time to be fatally attacked by disease. Holloway's Pills and Ointment lay a foundation of good health which will be permanent and strong as a rock.

## SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday when the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and a European common jury.

### SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY SERVANT.

### ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

James Casey, a carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with criminal intimacy in November and December 1897 with Alice Repper, wife of John Repper, a Sergeant-Instructor of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lowndes appeared for the defence.

The accused, in answer to the court, said it was false to say that he went in the guard's brake after the train had started from the Hurdah station.

The accused then handed in a written statement of his defence, asseverating that the charge made against him was false.

Mr. Lowndes said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the prosecution had shewn that a young woman, who had been living happily with her husband for seven years, had become intimate with another man, left her husband, with whom she had lived on affectionate terms, on the 13th April 1898, with an assurance of returning to him, broke off all relations with him within a week of her arrival in Bombay, and in November was found living with another man in Ripon Road. The jury were sitting to try this case as a jury trying a case in a divorce court at home, and they must bear these central facts in their minds in arriving at a conclusion. When these facts were established, the burden of proof was shifted on to the prisoner; but he had offered no exculpatory defence beyond denying the charge in general terms; he had offered no explanation for his extraordinary conduct. The natural inference must, therefore, be against him. The prosecutor continued to write to his wife in the most affectionate terms after she went to Bombay, shewing that he was most anxious that his wife should return to him, and resisting the inference that was sought to be drawn by the other side that he had been cruel to her. The learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind that, in November and December 1898, the accused and Mrs. Repper were living together in the house in Ripon Road; and that this living together was one long continued act of familiarity. It was not a case in which two young people were thrown together by accident. They came together in pursuance of preconcerted arrangements; and this was the only view the jury ought to take.

Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury for the defence said there was a wheel within a wheel in this case; and the prosecutor having said, he had no money to proceed further with the case, the Government Solicitor had taken it up; and a fatherly Government were now the prosecutors. The Crown Counsel, it was unfortunate, had been uncharitable enough to have omitted to mention the fact that the lady had for two years been the guardian of the accused's two children. It was true she left her husband in April 1898, and she soon after determined not to return to him. The husband admitted he had left her with only Rs. 60, in her possession to defray all her expenses. The money was exhausted in a short time, and what was the lady to do? She had a misunderstanding with the Mannings, and was obliged to leave the house by a man to whose children she had been a guardian, and who had been an intimate friend of her husband. She had no alternative but starvation or the other alternative, and she was compelled to go and live with the accused as the guardian of his children, one of whom was a girl of eleven years. Counsel complained that the Crown had not called Manning, his private prosecutor, the man who was the whole prosecution, the man who stood behind and stabbed in the dark. The learned counsel said the real cause of the separation was the man's cruelty. He had suspected it from the beginning—for three days after his wife left, he was writing to her in the most abject terms, imploring her to forgive and forget. In another letter, he wrote to her "send me just a line; let me know that you are still my wife." The fact was the prosecutor had a considerable doubt in his own mind from the beginning that his wife did not want to return to him. The Mannings, the bitterest enemies of Casey and Mrs. Repper, it was most strange, had not been able to mention any act of impropriety between them while they stayed with them. Casey naturally came down to Bombay for three days to see how his children were getting on. Later on he naturally applied to be transferred to Bombay in the hope of getting opportunities for promotion; and having no friends or relations, he set up a small house for himself and his children in Ripon Road. There was nothing wrong in Mrs. Repper, who had been compelled to leave the Manning's and take up a place to go to, accepting Casey's offer to come and live in his house and continue to be the guardian of his children. During the time they lived in the house, the only act of impropriety, of which the prosecution could bring forward any evidence, was the man and woman walking arm in arm in a public street in the early hours of an evening. The learned counsel ridiculed the story of the Serjeant-Instructor and the intelligent police inspector as no better than a magic lantern show, in which "a wicked man and a wicked woman" were introduced to view. Coming to the departure of Mrs. Repper from Hurdah, the learned counsel again complained of the way in which a Crown prosecution was conducted in this case. The fact was brought out in the Police Court with sufficient clearness, and yet the Crown counsel had omitted to mention to the jury that Mrs. Repper was accompanied in a second class carriage by another European lady on her journey from Hardah to Bombay. That important fact was suppressed; and the fact brought forward with special prominence was the ghost riding in the brake-van—the suggestion being that Casey rode in the train by which Mrs. Repper travelled for an improper purpose. It was, said Mr. Lowndes, an extremely uncharitable suggestion. He submitted that, if there was any impropriety in Mrs. Repper going to live in that house, it was an impropriety created by the husband himself. But there was no idea of impropriety in her doing so; for she was forced to do it in the helpless condition in which she was left by her husband; and she did it with open eyes, knowing as she did that she was watched by her bitterest enemies, the Mannings, and that the slightest act of impropriety would be distorted and magnified by them.

Mr. Justice Starling, in summing up the case, explained to the jury the law of the case, and said the case rested upon the point whether in November and December the accused was guilty of criminal intimacy with the complainant's wife. The onus of proving these allegations rested upon the prosecution, and it was for the jury to decide how far the prosecution had discharged the onus. Describing the position of the rooms of the Ripon Road house where Mrs. Repper lived with Casey, his lordship put it to the jury whether they thought it was probable the offence could have been committed under such circumstances. A widower living with a married woman was no offence; and it was for the jury to determine whether there were any other circumstances in the case, acts of undue familiarity, which could lead the jury to the inference that the offence charged had been committed. It appeared that from April to September the complainant left his wife to her own resources Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, and he might be said to be guilty of connivance although there was no intentional act on his part in that respect.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned into court with a divided verdict.

The foreman said the jury were not unanimous, there being seven on one side, and two on the other. The seven were for a verdict of not guilty.

His lordship said he accepted the verdict of the seven.

The prisoner was discharged.

### PLAGUE AND PLUNDER.

Pandu Bhambhu was charged with having, on the 17th February last, committed the theft of a watch, some silver ornaments, and articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of Harichund Pandurang, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway. Owing to the plague the prosecutor had gone to live in a tent between Matunga and Dadur and missed the property early on the morning of the 17th February. Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended. Upon the evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

### THEFT FROM A BOX.

Dhondu Baloo was charged with having, on the evening of the 30th March last, committed theft of a currency note for Rs. 10 and four rupees in cash, the property of Alimahomed Sharif, the keeper of a cutlery shop in Shaik Memon Street. Prisoner entered the shop and told the prosecutor he wanted to purchase a purse. Prosecutor said he would charge him Re. 1-8 for it. Meantime, another customer entered the shop, and while the prosecutor was talking to him, the prisoner took up the money from a box and ran away. The four rupees in silver were wrapped up in the currency note for Rs. 10. The prosecutor followed the prisoner as he was running away shouting out "thief, thief." A policeman arrested the prisoner, who threw away the small pocket containing the money. A hawker picked it up and gave it to the policeman. The jury convicted the accused, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

### ANOTHER OLD OFFENDER.

Dinshaw Rustomjee was charged with having, on the 14th March last, attempted to commit house-breaking in the house of Pevidas Kursonjee, a cloth merchant residing on third storey of a house in Kika Street. Complainant, on hearing a noise on the fourth storey, went up with a lamp and saw the prisoner trying to force out the staple of a door with a large nail with a ring in it. The room contained the property of the complainant's mother-in-law, who had proceeded up-country. A policeman was called, and the prisoner was given into custody. The jury found the prisoner guilty; and being an old offender, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

The Second Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 21 | 9 | 41 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 14 | 6 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 30 | 21 | 56 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 9 | 4 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 10 | 11 | 29 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 47 | 54 |
| Total | 125 | 102 | 253 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 43,175 | 37,333 | |
| Same date, last year 1898 | 132 | 80 | 189 |

## THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital at Charni Road Gardens, Chowpati, had the honour of a visit from H. E. the Governor on Tuesday evening. His Excellency was accompanied by Messrs. Woodburn, Harvey, Du Boulay, Colonel Wilkins, and Captains Cappage and Stewart. A large number of the members of the managing committee were present to welcome his Excellency, among those present being the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas, chairman of the executive committee, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, consulting physician, Dr. Kher, the honorary medical officer, Rao Saheb Vaidhya, Messrs. S. D. Khote, and Padhye, secretaries, Mr. Harischander I. Pitale, treasurer, the hon. Mr. Khare, Rao Bahadurs Rlappa Balaram, Vasonji Khimji and Bhaskerrao Pitale, and Messrs. Govindji Thackersey Dikshit, Pandit, P. B. Joshi, E. R. Khote, Munshi, Bodas, Bapat, Nare, and B. S. Vaidhya. His Excellency was received at the gate by Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Vijbhukhandas, who then presented the gentlemen with him. A printed statement was then distributed, which showed that since the opening of the hospital, on the 20th of February last, 174 patients had been admitted, of whom 51 were Brahmains, 52 Mahrattas, 22 Banias and Bhunsatis, 22 Pardeshees, and the rest representing various other castes. Eleven of these patients were discharged, 21 convalescent, and 39 are under treatment. This showed the percentage of mortality to be seventy, but it is reduced to 54 if those dying within 48 hours after admission be excluded. His Excellency was shown over all the wards by Drs. Bhalchandra and Kher. His Excellency kindly made inquiries about and spoke to several of the patients. His Excellency and the other guests expressed themselves highly satisfied with the arrangements and said that the hospital showed a creditable percentage of recoveries, which compared favourable with the results of other hospitals. After passing half an hour at the hospital, his Excellency and the other guests were presented with garlands and bouquets, after which they left.

The following is the text of the statement handed to His Excellency:—

The Hospital was opened on the 28th January 1897 and remained working till the 21st of May 1898, when during the subsidence of the epidemic it was temporarily closed. The plague having broken out again, it was re-opened on the 28th of February 1899. It is now located in the Churney Road Gardens and consists of five wards, three of which are of a semi-permanent character. It provides accommodation for 60 patients. This is the only cathotic Hindu hospital in Bombay, solely dependent upon private charities. It is intended for Hindu patients in general and arrangements are made to distribute the beds available in accordance with the needs of the various castes and creeds. The following statement gives details of the cases treated in the Hospital since its re-opening on the 20th February last till the morning of the 4th instant:—Patients admitted 174, Brahmans (including Gaud) 51, Kayasts 2, Prabhu 3, Salvadasar (Goldsmiths) 12, Twashta (Coppersmiths) 5, Somavanshi Kshatriyas 3, Banias, Bhansalis, etc. 22, Vaishya Vanis 3, Maltanis 1, Marathas 52, Pardeskis 22, Patients admitted, suffering from plague 168, patients admitted, suffering from other diseases 6, patients discharged cured 10, patients transferred 1, patients under treatment 39, deaths 18, convalescent 21.

Deaths—within 12 hours of admission 36, within 24 hours of admission 26, within 48 hours of admission 15, after 48 hours of admission 47. Percentage of mortality 70, percentage of mortality (excluding those who died within 24 hours) 63, percentage of mortality (excluding those who died within 48 hours 54. Average daily admissions 4, average daily number in Hospital 39. Honorary Consulting Physician, the Hon'ble Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Honorary Chief Medical Officer Dr. Govind Balaji Kher, Resident Medical Officer, Mr. Pramodrae I. Diwatia.

Members of the Managing Committee:—Mr. Trl. bhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, President, The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Chairman, Executive Committee, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao D. Pitale, Messrs. Bhaskar Shivram, Hirarao Atmaram, Bhiva Ramji Nare, B. R. Manerikar, B. S. Vaidya, The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Messrs. Damodar Ganesh Ramji, Damodardas Govardhandas Sukkadwala, Damodar R. Bapat, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Eknath R. Khote, Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, Mr. Gangadhar Devji, Rao Saheb Ghanshaim N. Nadkarni, Rai Bahadur Ghulchand Hardas, Govanai B. Kher, Messrs. Govindji Thakarsi Mooljee, Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Dr. H. B. Naik, Messrs. H. S. Dikshit, Harischandra P. Pitale, Hony. Treas. Rao Bahadur Khandubhai G Desai, Rao Bahadur Krishaba Chapaji Kale, Messrs. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Mahadev R Bodas, Nagindas R Bhagatji, The Hon'ble Mr Narayan G Chandavarkar, Messrs. Narayan Vishnu Mandlik, Parashottam Purshottam, Naranji Dwarkadas, Narottam Morarji Goculdas, P. B. Joshi, Pundlik Ganesh, Ratansi Liladhar, Ramchandra B. Mantri, Sadashiv Sakharam Hande, Sayaji Naguji, Vaghu H. Bobde, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Vasanji Tricamji Moolji, Vatsaraj Mohan, Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. D. G. Padhye, Janardhan Gopal, S. D. Khote, Rao Saheb Narayan T. Vaidya, Honorary Secretaries.

4th April 1899.

### BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 1 death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

## CHASED BY AN OSTRICH.

### A RIDE FOR LIFE.

The open veldt lay before (says Miss M. Rowles writing in the March issue of the "Wide World Magazine,") us, bathed in the dew and the lingering shades of early morning as we mounted our horses for a ride across country. Before we had gone far, however, my companion was summoned back by the news of the illness of a horse, and I continued my ride alone. As I advanced mile by mile, the scenery grew wilder, and great rocks, just tinged with the purple of the sunrise, rose majestically on either side. When the road divided, my Basuto pony turned off into a bridle path which led through a wild gorge, and eventually lost itself among the locks at the foot of a hill. The sure-footed little creature started up the side of the mountain, and eventually landed me at the top. Here I dismounted and left him to graze. We had been out some hours. Remounting we followed a half beaten track on the opposite side from which we had come, and in a short time we were at the foot of the hill and on the level veldt once more. Going forward into the main road (such as it was), which wound round the base of the mountain I started off at a quick canter towards home.

A FORMIDABLE FOE.

For some time we went along at a good pace when suddenly I was startled by the sight, not far ahead, of a cock ostrich rushing wildly back-wards and forwards, with its black-and-white wings flapping and quivering with rage. I pulled up with a jerk, for at first I thought the bird was loose on the veldt, but on closer inspection I found that a wire fence was between us. Just at this moment I saw on the other side of the camp a hen sitting on her nest and knowing only too well the danger I was in, I paused to consider what I should do. A short distance in front the road ran close to the fence, and I knew it would be impossible to pass that way. There was nothing for it but to re-trace my steps and follow the road back round the mountain till it joined the one by which I had come. I was not afraid, for by no means an uncommon position in which to find oneself in the centre of an ostrich-farming country; and, besides, I felt sure of getting away. Accordingly, I turned the pony's head in the opposite direction, and walked quietly back, hoping to escape notice. A few moments passed, and I began to think we were safe, when suddenly a strange sound made me look round. To my horror I was that, in one of his wild charges, the enormous bird had caught sight of us and was making frantic dashes along the fence, which was unusually low, and was not of barbed wire. In a few seconds he would be over and then it meant a race for dear life. My pony, I knew, was one of the quickest in the country, and as we had a good start, possibly for a short time we should keep ahead, but in the end I knew the ostrich must easily catch us. As it by instinct my faithful friend scented danger, and after one whispered word in his ear, he was off like the wind. There was suddenly a crash behind us followed by a measured beating, which almost made the ground vibrate and set my heart thumping. If you have never heard the "tramp" of an infuriated ostrich, no words will adequately describe it; the nearest approach to it that I can think of is the sound of the regular thud, thud of soldiers on the march. There was no mistake, we were being pursued by a furious cock ostrich—a formidable foe indeed! Now it was only a question of time. The pony's feet seemed scarcely to touch the ground, and I bent forward urging him on feverishly as I had never done before. Nearer and nearer came the beating, the distance between us and our strange pursuer growing less and less every second. I was powerless to do anything but hold on to my flying horse. We were miles away from any farm in the direction we were going, and those behind knew nothing of the terrible danger I was in. Could there be no help? Alone on the boundless veldt I looked vaguely up into the blue sky.

A GALLANT KAFFIR.

There was a distant shout, and I was dimly conscious that a short heavy kerrie whizzed past me. I dared not stop, for the ostrich was now but a few yards behind, and I could almost feel the vibration of its great wings as it skimmed, half-racing, over the earth. Presently another kerrie came whizzing past, and this time it must have interfered in some way with the progress of the great bird, for I could tell it had stopped short; and as the chase was not resumed I ventured to look back. My heart seemed suddenly to stand still; my head swam, and I had the greatest difficulty to keep my seat in the saddle. The infuriated ostrich had turned and was charging at a Kaffir who was coming up from the camp in pursuit. The man saw his danger, and excitedly threw kerrie after kerrie, which passed wide of the mark. Vague ideas flashed through my mind of going to his help—an absurd idea, of course, and now impossible for the pony had become thoroughly frightened, and was bolting as hard as he could go. There was more shouting now, and I hoped that others had come to the rescue, but glancing back again I saw it was too late—ostrich and man had met! The Kaffir made a tremendous spring at the long neck of the bird, but he was too slow, and an awful kick sent the poor wretch into the air, and dropped him with a thud upon the earth. Before he had time to recover—if, indeed, he ever could—the bird was literally dancing upon him, and I shut my eyes to hide the ghastly sight. By this time several Kaffirs and a Dutchman had come up, and with a long lasso they caught the sensitive part of the bird's neck and strangled it dragging it off the prostrate Kaffir at the same time. I never know how I reached home that day. For days and nights that ghastly fight haunted me, and I was troubled by the thought that the man had practically given his life for mine, whilst I had done nothing even to attempt to save him. His master, a hard mercenary Boer, was more filled with annoyance at the loss of the valuable ostrich than with pity for the man. The unfortunate Kaffir had only lived till he reached the farm, and then he succumbed to his terrible injuries.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF APRIL, 1899.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature Inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature Inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·738 | SSE | 3 | 92·6 | 65·1 | 59 | -- | 0·73 | -2·73 |
| Sirsa | 29·757 | E | 7 | 97·8 | 64·6 | 49 | -- | 0·31 | -1·59 |
| Delhi | 29·737 | N | 7 | 99·2 | 66·6 | 62 | 0·10 | 1·59 | -1·32 |
| Agra | 29·719 | NW | 3 | 101·0 | 69·2 | 65 | 0·08 | 0·88 | -0·44 |
| Cawnpore | 29·699 | Calm | 3 | 104·1 | 72·1 | 54 | -- | 0·11 | -0·33 |
| Allahabad | 29·668 | NE | 5 | 103·1 | 76·8 | 37 | -- | 1·11 | -0·24 |
| Jhansi | 29·707 | SW | 4 | 106·2 | 78·2 | 35 | -- | 1·29 | -0·24 |
| Jacobabad | 29·789 | Calm | 3 | 105·4 | 68·1 | 24 | -- | 0·45 | -0·65 |
| Karachi | 29·725 | NW | 10 | 99·4 | 76·2 | 61 | -- | 0·35 | +1·13 |
| Jeypore | 29·739 | NW | 7 | 104·7 | 70·0 | 46 | -- | 0·48 | -1·13 |
| Ajmere | 29·731 | S | 9 | 101·9 | 74·6 | 36 | -- | 0·37 | -0·91 |
| Deesa | 29·783 | S | 8 | -- | 73·1 | 47 | -- | 0·38 | -0·06 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·769 | SW | 3 | 101·8 | 73·1 | 55 | -- | 0·51 | -- |
| Bhuj | 29·760 | WSW | 18 | 103·3 | 71·9 | 58 | -- | 0·22 | -0·18 |
| Rajkot | 29·719 | W | 13 | 104·9 | 69·6 | 72 | -- | 0·39 | -0·25 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·769 | WSW | 12 | 103·2 | 74·2 | 54 | -- | 0·03 | -- |
| Veraval | 29·781 | W | 10 | 95·1 | 74·2 | 90 | -- | 0·34 | -- |
| Neemuch | 29·735 | SSW | 14 | 103·0 | 74·5 | 34 | -- | 0·90 | -0·13 |
| Indore | 29·756 | W | 9 | 100·6 | 72·8 | 48 | -- | 0·21 | -0·83 |
| Saugor | 29·725 | SSW | 9 | 102·3 | 74·1 | 33 | -- | 1·03 | -1·45 |
| Jubulpore | 29·751 | NNE | 2 | 103·0 | 73·6 | 22 | -- | 0·30 | -2·32 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·718 | Calm | 2 | 103·6 | ? | ? | -- | 0·20 | -1·65 |
| Khandwa | 29·739 | W | 9 | 104·7 | 79·1 | 21 | -- | 0·16 | -1·21 |
| Raipur | 29·706 | SW | 10 | 104·2 | 77·6 | 28 | -- | 0·66 | -1·23 |
| Nagpur | 29·737 | WNW | 6 | 102·2 | 75·1 | 23 | -- | 0·38 | -2·67 |
| Amraoti | 29·753 | SSW | 2 | 105·3 | 75·8 | 28 | -- | 1·32 | -1·03 |
| Akola | 29·751 | W | 7 | 106·7 | 75·2 | 24 | -- | 0·48 | -2·40 |
| Surat | 29·779 | W | 10 | 102·2 | 73·0 | 71 | -- | 0·16 | -0·65 |
| Malegaon | 29·759 | Calm | 11 | 101·3 | 75·2 | 51 | -- | 0·60 | -0·65 |
| Bombay | 29·721 | NNE | 8 | 89·0 | 77·3 | 78 | -- | 0·13 | -0·79 |
| Poona | 29·813 | WSW | 9 | 103·5 | 68·9 | 24 | -- | 0·62 | -1·22 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·817 | Calm | 4 | 100·9 | 64·9 | 47 | -- | 0·45 | -- |
| Aurangabad | | WSW | 10 | 102·0 | 76·2 | 20 | -- | 0·33 | -- |
| Sholapur | 29·793 | NW | 10 | 102·8 | 76·0 | 37 | -- | 0·37 | -1·96 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·805 | NW | 6 | 90·4 | 76·4 | 71 | -- | 0·16 | -0·65 |
| Belgaum | 29·788 | Calm | 10 | 93·3 | 65·8 | 41 | -- | 1·91 | -0·97 |
| Goa | 29·833 | E | 5 | 91·0 | 81·4 | 79 | -- | 2·37 | -- |
| Karwar | 29·833 | E | 5 | 93·0 | 77·0 | 69 | -- | 3·02 | -0·29 |
| Mangalore | 29·804 | C | 3 | 91·2 | 74·4 | 77 | -- | 4·28 | +0·55 |
| Calicut | 29·793 | N | 8 | 91·2 | 76·5 | 76 | -- | 9·48 | +2·22 |
| Cochin | 29·797 | N | L | 90·3 | 76·6 | 84 | 0·08 | 29·08 | +9·37 |
| Bangalore | 29·826 | SW | 6 | 92·2 | 68·3 | 52 | -- | 6·71 | +1·66 |
| Seconder abad | 29·772 | SW | 8 | 103·2 | 75·9 | 35 | -- | 1·28 | -1·77 |
| Masulipatam | 29·793 | SSW | 8 | 91·1 | 76·1 | 83 | -- | 11·51 | +2·97 |
| Bellary | 29·753 | SW | 9 | 104·2 | 72·3 | 50 | -- | 1·89 | -0·83 |
| Cuddapah | 29·770 | SW | G | 106·2 | 78·9 | 34 | -- | 7·77 | +1·78 |
| Madras | 29·809 | WSW | 7 | 92·0 | 76·0 | 83 | -- | 29·91 | +9·73 |
| Coimbatore | 29·824 | SSW | 0 | 93·9 | 73·1 | 80 | -- | 8·88 | +2·79 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·802 | Calm | 4 | 100·1 | 73·3 | 67 | -- | 17·04 | +7·38 |
| Negapatam | 29·803 | Calm | 6 | 91·0 | 79·4 | 75 | -- | 46·88 | +15·79 |
| Colombo | 29·823 | SSE | 7 | 91·0 | 73·5 | 97 | 0·51 | 39·65 | +7·94 |
| Aden | 29·907 | Calm | 7 | 85·3 | 75·4 | 79 | -- | 1·56 | -1·06 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

### SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk fall at Khandwa and Belgaum, and a slight fall nearly everywhere else. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat and Central India, and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhavnagar Para, 14 at Bhuj and Indore, 12 at Allahabad, and 10 at Khandwa and Neemuch.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the mean of the season in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch and Raipur, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess in Rajputana, Central India and at Lahore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Deesa, Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Akola and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 63° at Jacobabad.

Humidity has increased considerably at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Indore and Surat, and the skies are partially clouded at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Mangalore Goa and Cawnpore.

A few drops of rain are reported from Delhi, Agra, and Cochin, and half an inch from Colombo.

The isobars indicate that the weather in the North West Provinces is in an unsettled condition, and will remain more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, APRIL 6.

THURSDAY: The depression which was travelling through Rajputana yesterday has since passed northeastward into the hills and has been succeeded by recovery of pressure over the Punjab. The depression gave unsettled weather to North-West India yesterday, and thunder storms with light rain were experienced over North-West Himalayas, the East Punjab and west of the North-West Provinces the heaviest rain fall being half-an-inch at Chakrata. Pressure has risen and is high in Assam, but has generally fallen and is lower than usual elsewhere. Winds are generally variable, but strong southerly winds continue on the bay coasts and easterly winds continue along the foot of the Himalayas. In addition to North West India, there have been showers in Assam and South Peninsula, but everywhere light. The temperature has fallen briskly to rapidy over the Panjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and the mean temperature is about normal in those areas; elsewhere the temperature has generally risen and the heat is excessive across the central parts of the country. The highest maximum is 107° reported from Chairbass, Ahmedabad, Sambalpur, Chanda and Hyderabad.

## NAVAL GUNNERY.

"THE advantages in warfare on sea or land," it has been said with absolute truth, "is with the Navy or the Army that can use its weapons with the greatest precision."

To have fine ships and splendid guns does not necessarily mean victory. The Spaniards had both in their recent war with the United States; the French had both in the wars which marked the beginning of this century, yet both Spaniard and Frenchman went down before good shooting.

There is at present general discussion both in England and the United States as to the shooting of our Navy. Ever since the victories of Santiago and Manila, Americans have been inclined to rank the prowess of their Navy very high, and they claim that gunners are the best trained and most accurate shots in the world.

In support of this claim they can point to the fact that in 1897,

THEY SPENT NO LESS THAN £140,000,

and in 1898 £200,000 upon target practice alone, which when allowance is made for the small size of their navy, gives each gunner a greater supply of powder and shot than is granted in our fleet, or indeed in any European force.

Then there are the facts of Santiago and Manila. At either place the Americans destroyed considerable Spanish fleets with next to no loss to themselves. In these two actions they had only one man killed, and no ship dis

## PURELY PERSONAL.

M. LOUBET, the new French President, has (says a Paris Correspondent) a strong taste for music. He is an admirer of the Abbe Perosi's compositions. The author of "The Risen Christ" was received at the Elysee, and most amiably. The President kept him for half an hour, and chatted very pleasantly. He knew the favour that was shown to the work at the Cirque d'Ete. M. Loubet remains free from official chastery, and keeps the simplicity of manner for which he was remarkable as Deputy and Senator. His conversation is racy of the South and full of savour. It is easy, almost animated, and has always a spice of exprit. One sees that his homeliness has never impeded culture. His mind has taken a colour, and indeed a bent, from those classic authors with whom from youth to the present time he has kept company.

For the first time in the history of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, a lady has been invited to read a paper at one of the meetings of this august and learned body. Mrs. Ayrton—the wife of Professor W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., Professor of Applied Physics in the Central Technical College of the City and Guilds of London Institute—will read a paper on "The Hissing of the Electric Arc" at the meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers on March 23rd. Mrs. Ayrton has carried out a series of original investigations on the electric arc, and has contributed many papers on the subject to the "Electrician."

The late Mr. Montagu Williams has some interesting stories about Mrs. Keeley, whose son-in-law he was. One of her most trying experiences was the first night of "Nicholas Nickleby," in which she played Smike. As Smike she was made up a most sad and destitute-looking object. The certain went up, and he was discovered sitting alone before a wretched fire. The gloom was so deep that it was some time before the audience saw him. Then they burst out in a loud roar of laughter. The favourite actress had been playing comic parts, and they mistook this for one. However, she stood it out, though she says it was the most difficult task she ever had. Then she spoke a few words, and the laughter ceased. There was a dead silence, and, as it were, a stifled sob; and in a few minutes there was scarcely a dry eye in the house.

She tells how Dickens superintended the rehearsals, though he did not care much about any of his works being dramatised. We wonder, by the way, what fees Dickens got for those production. It would certainly be interesting to contrast the honoraria of those days with, say, Mr. Barrie's takings in "The little Minister." Mrs. Keeley says that the plays were mere paste and scissors, done by old Stirling, and, at rehearsal, the novelist knocked them about pretty considerably. Mrs. Keeley remembered that in "Nicholas Nickleby" the adapter had put into Smike's mouth a lot of stuff about the little robins in the field. "I shall never forget Dicken's face when he heard me repeating those lines." Turning to the prompter, he said, "Damn the robins! Cut 'em out."

Mrs. Keeley had a hobby which, if the truth were known, would be seen to have had no small influence in maintaining her cheerfulness and intelligence. "She is marvellously skilful with her brush," says her son-in-law, "and her work is as good to-day as it ever was." This was in her eighty-sixth year. "Some two or three years ago she borrowed one of Keeley Halswell's landscapes to copy, and performed the task so well that, upon the original and copy being placed before the artist himself, it was some minutes before he could say which was his own work." Only those who know something of the fascination of this delightful hobby can fully understand its value as a pastime for old age.

When it is necessary to get rid of a dog on account of its vicious character, there should be only one way of doing it, of course. It should be destroyed. The late Mrs. Keeley once very nearly paid dearly for neglecting this very obvious rule of common-sense. She had a fine Newfoundland dog, which, though very gentle with her, was apt to be very savage with everybody else. So she gave it away to the man who was training the dogs to be used at the Adelphi in pursuit of the runaway slaves in the play of "Uncle Tom," strictly cautioning him on no account to let the brute run at large. "One night, however," she narrated, "shortly after the play, the animal broke loose, and I shall never forget the fright I had. I, and the rest of the slaves, male and female, wore a kind of canvas trousers. Well, I was in this costume, toiling up the steps at the back of the stage, with the child on my back, when I suddenly caught sight of this wretched dog in hot pursuit. Of course, he did not recognise me. I was hurrying off as fast as I could, anticipating the most unpleasant fate, when, to my inexpressible relief, the supermaster rushed forward, seized the brute, and dragged him back into the wings."

A few days since Mr. Spencer Eddy, Third Secretary to the U.S. Embassy, arrived in this country from America with a small fox-terrier. The latter could not be landed until considerable interchange of views took place with the Board of Agriculture. Eventually the dog was landed under a special licence, and is now located at the American Embassy, where it is to be held in safe custody for three months. A correspondent informs us that "a strict watch is being kept on the part of the guardians of the Board of Agriculture to see that this tame little animal does not get loose to the danger of Great Britau."

Parliamentary golfers are such a rapidly growing body, that it has been found necessary materially to modify the conditions of the annual handicap. Hitherto the process of elimination has been by the slow, and somewhat laborious system, inseparable from match play, in which the players are pitted against each other in pairs, now the services of the mysterious personages, whom Southrons refer to by the style of "The Colonel," and other irrelevant and irreverent titles are to be employed. Each competitor will play his first round against "bogey." Bogey is a recognized and duly tabulated standard of excellence that would be achieved by a first-class player under favourable conditions, making that is no mistakes; and to play against bogey is consequently to play against a formidable opponent. Few, indeed, ever beat him, even in theory. By this new plan the list will be reduced in a single day to sixteen—the sixteen who make the best returns against the fictitious player "bogey." Thereafter match play will rule, and the final tie may probably be fought out on some metropolitan green.

It was in the earlier sixties that Mr. Julius Vogel (who died the other day) then a young journalist, found his way from the Victorian goldfields to the South Island of New Zealand. He was borne thither on the human tide that swept into the little Presbyterian province of Otago in the years following the discovery of gold there in 1861. The dour Scottish Free Kirkmen, who had planted themselves at the Antipodes a dozen years before, looked sourly enough on the irruption. The gold-seekers called them the "Old Identities," and laughed at them. They retaliated with the nick-name of "New Iniquities," and disputed every inch of ground, political and social. But the new-comers were too strong for them, and a more sanguine, go-ahead, speculative race began to direct the affairs of Otago, and in time, those of New Zealand. Foremost in directing the new order of things was Mr. Vogel. He became the editor of a newspaper, the "Otago Daily Times," and made it what it still is, the leading journal of the Colony. He fought his way into the politics, first of his province, then of the Colony. By 1869 he had become a minister, and in that year delivered his first Budget speech as Treasurer of New Zealand.

By 1876 Sir Julius Vogel, though only in the prime of life, had already, as it turned out, done nearly all his notable work. Over and above his Public Works policy he had established the mail service between San Francisco and Australasia, had founded the prosperous Government Life Insurance Office of New Zealand, and the interesting and beneficial Public Trust Office of the Colony. To him, too, was due the inscription of Colonial stocks at the Bank of England. He had come forward as one of the earliest advocates of Imperial Federation, and had conceived, in 1874, a scheme for commercial annexing Polynesia by means of a vast South Sea Trading company. The remainder of his life was much less striking.

He tried to enter the House of Commons as an Imperialist and Conservative, only to be beaten at Falmouth. Differences with the New Zealand Government led him to resign the post of Agent-General. In 1884 he returned to the Colony, but, though received with open arms, and entrusted once more with the Treasury, times were against him, and he failed to justify the hopes of his admirers by restoring prosperity. The current of public feeling turned strongly against him, and at the beginning of 1888 he left New Zealand finally. To the last, however, his abilities, achievements, and kindly, winning nature kept round him many sincere New Zealand friends, and during the last years of his life he was once more in official connection with New Zealand as the holder of an advisory post in the Agent-General's Office.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

305-98—Captain and V—J A L Antao vs Ardesir Byramjee Limaboowalla and others—Payne G and S, Daphtary and F, and Captain and V. Part heard
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukial D and J. Part heard.
719-93—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebhramjee Nagree vs Kalabhai Visram and another—Matubhai and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

653-97—Tyabjee D and Co—The Hon'ble Basil Lang and another vs Mooljee Karsonjee—Sorabjee and J

To vary Commissioner's Report.

611-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Tulsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

Long Causes.

169-97—Wadia and G—Bhanamal Paradilal and another vs Mathuradas Amersing and others—Payne G and S.
740-98—F P Pavri—Girdhardas Ghanshawdas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nassurbhoy Caramsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.
Petition to be heard in Chambers.

Little and Co for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Wadwan City Ginning and Pressing Manufacturing Co, Ld and Reduced—The Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing and Manufacturing Co, Ld, Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahoo vs Karsondas Pragjee—Matubai and J. Part heard.
89-99—Craigie L and O—La Societa Generale Mercantile vs R Cawasjee Pate—Wadia and G, Commercial Cause.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
626-97—M H Khan—Kallooring Soosing and others vs Dhunji Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
515-98—B V N Kirtiker—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noor Mohomed—Magoulal and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
For dismissal.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act I 1894 and in the Matter of Govt. and Gongabai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Haloo Mahomed and others—Payne G and S, and Bhalshanker and K. Part heard.
452-98—Nanu and H—The Bombay Land Improvement Trading Co, Ld vs Atmaram Bhagwan—Bicknell M and M
19 99—In person a pauper—Narayen Rama vs Raghu Krishnaji and others—Thakurdas D C and H.
323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadev Abaji Kale—K J Mantri.
465-98—Hiralal M and M—Mahomed Ebbrahim Fakir Mahomed vs Hajee Fakir Mahomed Goolam—Wadia and G
481-98—Pestonjee H and K—Kalkhushroo Hormasji Alpaiwalla vs Bai Aimai.
2-99—Maganlal and Co—Alli Killa Dossa vs Jaffer Piroo alias Jaffer Alli Zilla—K J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

241-97—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodher Lakhmidas Mills and Co—Bhaishunker and K.
655-98—Thakurdas D C and H—The Ripon Printing Press Co Ld vs Bomonjee Jamsetjee Mistry and others—Dikshit and D.
41-97—Ardeseir H and D—Jamnadas Galloobhoy and others vs Amerchand Kutchra and others
225-98—Ardeshir H and D—Hajee Essac Mohomed vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Sidick and others—Hiralal M and M, and Payne G and S.
77-78-97—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Atmji Kulkarni vs Yemnabai and others—Sorabjee and J.
281-98—Nana and H—The Mannar Manfg Co, Ld vs The Penkar Manfg Co, Ld—Dikshit and D, and Hiralal M and M.
139-98—Sorabjee and J—Cowasjee Curseljee vs Ramchandra Daman and others—E gelow G and W.
437-98—Payne G and S—Sewjee Kessowjee vs Mithibai—In person.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—APRIL 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·6 |

THURSDAY—APRIL 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 77·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 84·0 |
| 2 p.m. | 85·7 |
| 4 p.m. | 85·3 |


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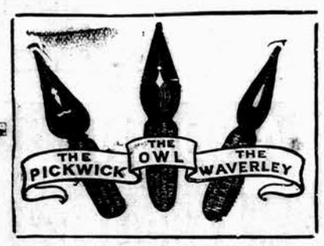


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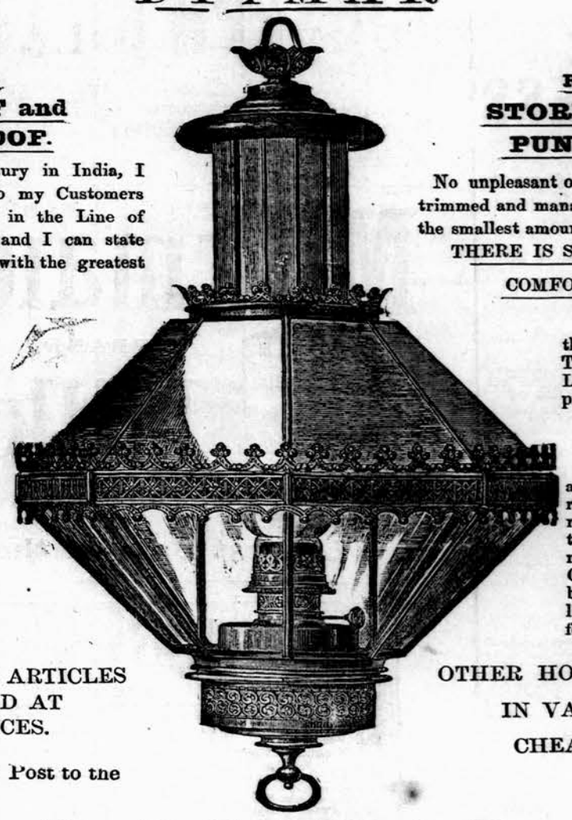

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